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Formerly Millard's Review

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CHINA'S NEW NATIONALISM AND THE CAUSE

NOT since the appearance of the Europeans on the China coast during the first quarter of the sixteenth century has there been observable in this country the chaotic and confused conditions to be found at present. Wherever one goes, with whomever he talks, whatever he reads, he is brought face to face with confused pessimism or, more rarely, hesitant optimism. The newcomer knows not what to make of China, while the old China hand frankly admits his confusion which is compounded with hopelessness of the future. China is often likened to a whirlpool whose ceaseless sucking currents draw toward its center all objects within a wide radius. There seems to be no cause for the motion, no object, and no constructive result.

NOR is China alone in such a condition. Turkey which was until recently like China in its relation to foreign powers in that it too had the laws and practice of extra-territoriality imposed upon it, has been, since the close of the Great War, a sufferer internally and externally from many evils. In both countries much has recently been written concerning anti-foreign and anti-Western feelings. There is a distinct similarity of tone in the reports emanating from Turkey and China, and this is not surprising inasmuch as both countries are in the throes of a new Nationalism.

IT is not many years since the Chinese were considered by most Westerners to be almost, if not entirely, lacking in what is ordinarily called Patriotism. Decatur's oft-quoted toast, "My Country—May she always be in the right—But My Country, right or wrong!" finds no parallel, as far as we know, in the history of China. Attention has been directed on more than one occasion to the anomalous state of affairs in China which permitted the people in one part of the country to maintain friendly relations with foreigners while their confreres in another section of the land were waging war upon the Western Barbarians; and the help actually rendered the foreigners by certain Chinese against their own countrymen has several times been a source of strength to the invader. This time, however, has evidently passed, and it is unlikely that such phenomena will ever recur, certainly most people will agree that it should not, for even an aggressive and bumptious spirit of nationalism is preferable to a spineless and jelly-like spirit of cowardly acquiescence, or hopeless pessimism.

BUT what, after all, is Nationalism, and how happens it that China should at so late a date be affected by it? It may be stated at the outset that it is a mighty influence which was practically unknown to the ancients either of the East or the West. In a sense China may be ranked with Babylon and the Jewish State as one of the first of Nations—a term used here not as synonymous with the word State or Country, but in the strictly root sense of similarity of interest through birth. In China there has long been a semi-conscious bond of union based on a common ancestry tracing its past from an Imperial State to the stage of the tribe, clan, and family kinship. A few modern students, chiefly returned students, have read into the teachings of China's sages ideas which never troubled the heads of those sages—but they would have been profoundly stirred had the ideas which are attributed to them actually passed through their minds. Consider, for example, such an idea as that expressed by Confucius when he taught that "All Within The Four Seas Are Brethren;" this maxim has been held to indicate that the great sage was an internationalist in the modern sense of the term, and consequently far in advance of his time. Far more likely is it that Confucius felt vaguely a sense of what moderns mean when they speak of Nationalism. From an early time that spirit of narrow provincialism was present which has continued so deleteriously to influence China to the present day. Sages and wise men of the type of Confucius and Mencius must have felt that bond of social and moral culture and racial kinship which have for thousands of years subconsciously, unconsciously, and semi-consciously in varying degrees at different periods worked to hold the Chinese together even as loosely as they have been held. It is more than possible that some such feeling as this moved Confucius in the face of provincially minded "Small men" to utter the maxim mentioned above, a maxim full of meaning to the *Kyuin-ts* or Superior Man, so often referred to in Confucian thought (and, in spite of some modern attempts at interpretation, *not* to be confused with the Nietschean Super Man).

SO far has China during recent years developed a spirit of nationality that it is necessary first of all to recognize its existence, and worth while attempting to analyse its channels of expression and future trend. It is safe to say that this spirit did not become at all self-conscious before the last decade of the nineteenth century. It may seem peculiar that the wars of China with England and France in the middle years of that century did not have this effect. To be sure, there was an anti-foreign sentiment aroused but this was based rather upon the personal feelings of a few, and the feeling of racial superiority of the many than upon the spirit of nationality itself. It is to be remembered, moreover, that an alien dynasty was then ruling China, and humiliation of the Manchus who were in authority was not an unmixed evil in the minds of many Chinese. Anti-foreign feeling was mixed with anti-Manchu feeling to the diminution of both. Irritation with Europeans, too, was rather different from the feelings aroused by Japanese aggression in the 'nineties; the feelings of contempt for the *Wojen*, or dwarfs, of Japan, who were close neighbors and upon whom the Chinese had looked down with scorn for hundreds of years, were greater than those felt for the more mysterious and far distant dwellers of Europe and America, who were *Yang Kwei-ts*, or Foreign Devils, to the common folk of China. Consequently the loss of face involved in the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-5 was sufficient to stir slightly a feeling of pride not wholly unconnected with a spirit of nationalism. A further step in this development may be noted in the waging of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5; here for the first time an Oriental people defeated a Western, or Semi-Western, people. The result of such a struggle could scarcely help stirring up a self-conscious feeling of nationality throughout the East. This developed only slowly, however, until the convening of the Peace Congress at Paris following the European War of 1914-18. Nothing could have stung the Chinese into national sensibility so greatly as the decision of the Peace Makers in reference to Shantung—but, it must be added, this decision would never have had the effect it did had not the Chinese people been started years earlier upon the road of Nationalism; certainly no such feeling was aroused by the loss of territories earlier to the English, French, Russians, Japanese and Germans. It was not merely because Shantung is a "Sacred Province" that the furore was created, although such a claim could not fail to stir Western sentiment, but because the people of China were at last being drawn together by that feeling of a common interest along social and cultural, economic and political, religious and ethical, historical and etheical lines which in whole or in part go to make up that combination of feelings which are termed Nationalism.

IN talking recently to a Western educator who has been in China a goodly number of years we were surprised and amused to hear him express disgust with "all these student strikes, nationalism, and so forth"—for nationalism especially he apparently had no use, and, if we must say so, it struck us that he was not quite sure what nationalism means. One might have thought that he suspected it to be mixed up in some unhappy way with Bolshevism or other radical political theories. The thing that struck us as peculiar was not that this educator disliked excitement among students which leads to student strikes and helps no one except professional agitators, but that he should have apparently failed to realize that modern education introduced into and maintained in China almost exclusively by Westerners, chiefly missionaries, is responsible more than any other one factor for the development of the feeling of nationalism in this country. Some one (probably a Frenchman) has said that it would be difficult to say which would distress and surprise an Englishman more, a man who claimed not to approve of Christian principles or one who tried in good faith to practice them! Modern trained Chinese have not been slow to make the same type of criticism of many Westerners in China at the present day. Critics of the type of the distinguished Mr. J. O. P. Bland (whose type is legion, but whose ability is rare) have for generations found fault with the Chinese for their unchanging ways; they have railed at their strange customs, and devious ways; but now that a new type of Chinese has evolved or is in process of evolution, the same critics continue to rail and wail, and pray Heaven for the return of the "good old-style honest Chinaman." The Westerner has been coming to China to establish schools and colleges for more than a century; European ideas of religion, social life and political thought have been and are still being disseminated. The result of all this effort is bound to be the taking of some of these ideas seriously by some of the Chinese people. Is it not odd therefore, that after teaching the Chinese our ideas of social and moral and political development we should feel indignant when they try, haltingly to

be sure, to apply them? When we teach our opponents the secrets of our strength, we may be irritated but we can hardly blame them for trying the principles upon us to see whether they will work. Personally we have always blamed the man who was bitten by the viper warmed in his bosom, rather than the viper itself; the viper was acting in accordance with its nature, and the man ought to have known better. If Europeans do not wish the Chinese to profit from Western learning they ought not to give Western learning to them. In any case they ought not to be surprised and irritated when the lessons which they painstakingly teach are equally painstakingly acted upon by the pupil.

NOW the bandits of China are using guns manufactured in the West and sold in China by Westerners to attack Westerners; returned students are letting their own people know that not all Westerners or Western countries are models to be followed by Orientals; the students of China and the leaders of the country are doing all they can to apply the leasons of history, both Eastern and Western, to their own country in a valiant attempt to save it from its weaknesses and errors. The new Nationalism in China may and doubtless will make occasional errors, if it does not it will differ materially from its development in other countries. It may at times be mistaken for anti-Westernism, anti-Foreignism, anti-Christianism—all of which are likely to be passing phases of a many-mooded movement. But Nationalism is bigger and broader than any or all of these and from its develpment in this country much is to be expected of an encouraging rather than of a discouraging nature.

RETIREMENT OF HUGHES AND EFFECT ON CHINA

BY far the most important news from Washington of particular interest to this part of the world was that contained in the dispatch from Washington of last Monday stating the Secretary of State Hughes had decided to resign upon the completion of his four-year term on March 4 next, and that President Coolidge had appointed to the premier position in his new cabinet, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, former Senator from Minnesota, but for the past year, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain. Secretary Hughes' sudden decision to retire has attracted considerable interest and speculation owing to recent reports from Washington stating that upon the urging of the President, the present Secretary of State had decided to continue in office for two years longer in order to carry to completion the two major problems which he had tackled early in the Harding administration: Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern questions.

IT of course had been rumored that Secretary Hughes desired to retire in order to take up the private practice of law in New York, which he gave up in order to enter public life but it was believed that he would "carry on" for a couple of years in order to round out, as it were, his place in history as the statesman who initiated the two major ventures of the United States in the realm of international affairs since the close of the World War. But something apparently happened and Hughes has decided to quit, and the reasons for his retirement are responsible for the speculation. Was it due to a difference of opinion with Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee over a number of important questions such as resumption of relations with Russia, ratification of the Lausanne Treaty, or a difference of viewpoint in respect to the character of the forthcoming conference on limitation of armament which President Coolidge is supposed to be considering for this year? A news report from Washington several days ago stated that Senator Borah favored inviting both Germany and Russia to the next arms conference, but a few days later another report had it that Secretary Hughes disagreed on this point, holding that the problem of disarmament from the standpoint of Germany had been settled in the Versailles Treaty and that there was no use inviting the present rulers of Russia into any kind of a conference owing to their refusal to be bound by any sort of agreement entered into with any of the so-called "capitalistic' nations.

BUT despite the reasons, Secretary Hughes has resigned and there is no questioning the fact that this constitutes a distinct loss from the standpoint of American policies in respect to China and the Far East, especially if the Administration intends to proceed with its plans for another conference on the limitation of armament and China problems. In making this statement, there is no intention of detracting from the capabilities of Senator Kellog to carry out the policies inaugurated in the Harding Administration, but Senator Kellogg comes to the State Department a new man and as such unacquainted with the problems of this part of the world from the standpoint of the actual contact which Secretary Hughes had through his leadership in the Washington Conference. Senator Kellogg of course has acquired a valuable experience during the past year as Ambassador to London from the standpoint of American contacts with the European problems, but he cannot have the comprehensive grasp of the situation in the Pacific which Secretary Hughes possessed. From the general standpoint of broad political experience Senator Kellogg enters the headship of the Cabinet and the State Department well equipped. He was born in New York state and was educated at McGill University of Montreal, Canada. After practicing law in the state of Minnesota, he was appointed special counsel for the government in dissolution litigation against various railroad mergers. He was elected United States Senator from Minnesota in 1917 and served to 1923. He is considered one of the most brilliant attorneys in America and once served as president of the American Bar Association. He was appointed as Ambassador to Great Britain upon the retirement of Col. George Harvey from that post early last year.

New Foreign Commerce Handbook

A review of the constructive action taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with reference to foreign trade matters has been recently published by the Foreign Commerce Decartment of the Chamber in its "Foreign Commerce Handbook, 1924-1925."

Among the important topics acted upon by the Chamber are the following: Support of the foreign service of the Departments of State and Commerce, passports and visas, tariff principles, free zones, taxation of Americans abroad, standards of quality, China Trade Act, Yangstze River patrol, parcel post with Cuba, foreign chambers in the United States, American Chambers of Commerce abroad, foreign student exchange, merchant marine act, investment abroad, treaty relations, Webb-Pomerine Act, and commercial arbitration.

The handbook also contains 90 separate headings under which the National Chamber's Foreign Commerce Department directs the attention of exporters and importers to American sources of foreign trade information and foreign trade service.

A New American Secretary of State: Will America's Far Eastern Policy Change?

THE news of the resignation of the Honorable Charles Evens Hughes as Secretary of State, and the announcement of the intended appointment of Ambassador Frank Billings Kellogg as successor to his mantle is as significant as any which has recently been received in the Far East. It is undoubtedly with mixed emotions that the announcement of the change is heard—surprise, regret, and keen anticipation are registered in almost equal degrees. The interest of all Americans in China is intense in the organization and functioning of the Department of State at Washington, inasmuch as it is through this department of the national administration that Americans abroad feel the pulse of their homeland; and the "color" of a department in the American federal government is determined to a considerable extent by the man at the head.

At first the Department of State was called the Department of Foreign Affairs, but within a short time it was changed to its present name. It was organized by Congress in 1789. The organization is as follows: The Secretary of State, Under Secretary of State, and three assistant secretaries; chief clerk, solicitor; seven bureaus: diplomatic, consular, indexes and archives, accounts rolls and library, appointments, and correspondence; and seven divisions: Far Eastern Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, Western European Affairs, Latin American Affairs, Passport Control, and Foreign Intelligence. The Act of 1789 provided that "the Secretary of State should perform such duties as the President should intrust to him," says Beard, "relative to correspondences, commissions, and instructions to the public ministers and consuls sent out from the United States, and also pertaining to negotiations with the public ministers from foreign states or princes. In short the Secretary is to conduct all matters respecting foreign affairs which the President may assign to his Department, and furthermore, he must manage the business as the President may direct. The Department of State is thus the legal organ of communication between the President and foreign countries, and is so recognized by foreign powers, for it is to the Secretary of State that they address their communications to our government . . . It is through the Secretary of State, also, that the President transmits letters and papers to foreign governments and the latter must recognize as official only those communications which come through this agency . . . The important business of the Department has the personal attention of the Secretary. International disputes, questions of general policy, or any matters of great weight, are considered by him, and he keeps in close touch with the President, discussing with him, and sometimes with the entire Cabinet, matters of special significance." We quote at some length from this well known authority in order that the significance of the change in the personnel of the State Department has on American foreign policy may be appreciated.

Since the secretaryship of John Hay and that of Elihu Root, under the Roosevelt Administrations, it is safe to say that there has been no such outstanding head of the State Department as Charles Evans Hughes. Whether one agrees with or opposes his policies no one can deny his unusal ability. Mr. Hughes became Secretary in March 1921 under the late President Harding, and in March, when his resignation takes effect, will have completed four years' work in the Department. It is, of course, quite too early for any one to attempt an evaluation of Mr. Hughes' administration of the Department of State; it is obvious, however, that his interest in the Far Eastern situation has been unusually deep and intelligent. The oustanding feature of his period of office was the Washington Conference. In a letter published in the columns of the *China Weekly Review* almost exacly a year ago (Cf. Vol.XXVII, No. 7, Jan. 12, 1924, pp. 229-31) Mr. Hughes himself summarized his attitude and some of his accomplishments as far as the Far East is concerned. Referring to the Conference at Washington he remarked: "It was the means of putting an end to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which for years had been considered by the Chinese as creating, in favor of Japan, a situation seriously detrimental to the interests of China, and to the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, which had since 1917 placed this government in a somewhat equivocal position as regards its relationship to Japan on questions affecting China. The Conference furthermore gave to our traditional principle of the open door a definiteness of meaning and an authoritative recognition by the Powers, such as it had not theretofore possessed, and established a means of safeguarding that principle of provisions for publicity which would to the fullest degree possible obviate the danger of secret intrigues in regard to contracts and concessions sought from China. It established the integrity of Chinese territory upon a basis of definite international agreement, and made provision for respecting the neutrality of Chinese territory in the event of any future war in the Far East. And, in addition to various matters of minor consequence which the Powers conceded to the desires of the Chinese government, it arranged for an immediate increase of the Chinese tariff duties to the full rates allowed by the treaties, and furthermore made provision for a Special Conference which should authorize the Chinese government to levy a surtax (amounting roughly to 50 percent of the existing tariff rates), upon the Chinese government's fulfilling certain conditions contemplated by existing treaties. You will also recall that, collaterally with the Conference, opportunity was given for negotiations under favorable auspices which enabled the Chinese to obtain from Japan a satisfactory settlement of the Shantung question. The direct and indirect results of the Conference were, in fact, such as afforded ground for hope that China might proceed, without foreign interference or incumbrance, with the political evolution necessitated by transition, some dozen years ago, from the imperial to the republican form of government." The Washington Conference was, of course, called by the late President Harding, but it is well known that the outstanding American figure was not the President but the Secretary of State who acted as Commissioner Plenipotentiary for the United States, and also as Chairman of the Conference. Under both Harding and Coolidge the outstanding figure from the point of view of international relations, has been Secretary of State Hughes.

The recent death of Senator Lodge and the succession of Senator Borah to the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate taken in conjunction with the resignation of Secretary Hughes arouses more than ordinary interest in this Cabinet change. It is, of course, not unusual for a President to remake his Cabinet on entering upon a second Administration. As a political shake-up in England or France often results in the re-appointment of a Premier, and gives him a chance to re-form his Cabinet, so does a re-election give the opportunity to a President of the United States to change the personnel of his associates in the Cabinet. The reason states for Mr. Hughes' resignation is his desire to recoup his private fortune which naturally has suffered considerably by his long term as Secretary of State—quite the opposite of the effect of a long term of a Cabinet appointment in China! There is probably no Capital in the world as expensive to live in as Washington, or any government in the serving of which a representative is called upon to spend so much as the American. Little wonder is it then that, this being the case, and "squeeze" and "commission" being frowned upon, an official who is anything short of a mulit-millionaire should be forced to resign office in after four years in order to recoup. If this is the real reason then it may be considered a pity that such it should be; however, it must be added that Secretary Hughes' policies have lately been irritating to a considerable extent to certain members of the Senate whose opinions have to be taken into consideration by the administration. For example Hughes and Borah do not at all agree on various matters of foreign policy. It may be remembered that at the time of Senator Lodge's death the *Review* commented editorially on the attitude of his successor, Senator Borah, toward Soviet Russia and recognition of the government of that unhappy country. Now, as the newspapers of the world have more than once pointed out, Secretary Hughes has from the beginning left no doubts in any one's mind as to where he stands on the question of recognition of the Bolshevist government of Russia: vote-collecting politicans may hum, and hedge, but on the Russian question at least, the statesman Hughes has left neither friend nor foe in doubt. As to China it has been quite evident that both the recent Republican Presidents and their Secretary of State have been exceedingly friendly to China, but they have had and apparently now have no idea whatever of assuming China's domestic burdens in their attempt to help the country internationally. This fact was pointed out in last week's issue of the *Review*.

New Secretary "Safe and Sane"

The Secretary of State designate, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg has been described as a "safe and sane" type of leader: moreover the fact that he is some six years older than the present Secretary, having been born in the year 1856, may lead one to expect that the Department of State will not be turned upside down on his arrival. On the other hand, however, his age and character may make it easier for aggressive leaders in the United States Senate to wield influence, in which case more than a little change in the foreign policy of the country may be expected. Dr. Kellogg has been a more than ordinarily successful lawyer, having acted as special counsel for the United States in the case against the paper,

and Standard Oil Trusts as well as special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the investigation of the Harriman railroads, and for the U. S. in the action to dissolve the Union Pacific—Southern Pacific merger. Last year he was appointed as Ambassador to the Court of St. James, generally considered the highest honor one can receive next to that of Secretary of State. From the position of Ambassador to England, it is interesting to note, John Hay was transferred to the position of Secretary of State in 1898. If that be considered an omen it is certainly a good one for Ambassador Kellogg. At least it is unlikely that any conflict of interests will arise between England and the United States as long as an ex-ambassador to England presides over the State Department.

One other announcement of interest is that the former American Ambassador to Tokyo, the Hon. Charles Beecher Warren, has just been designated as Attorney General. The interest of the United States in Japan and in Soviet Russia is at a higher pitch than usual on account of the long drawn out proceedings which are apparently being carried out in negotiating over Saghalien and the matter of granting recognition to the Soviet by the Imperial government of Japan. It is more than possible that when the world is taken into the confidence of these two governments it will find that not all the time has been spent in negotiating over Saghalien but that considerable effort has been expended in trying to come to an agreement over the China question. The State Department at Washington has an excellently manned Far Eastern Division the addition to the Cabinet of one who has been in a confidential position at Tokyo, and of another presiding over the State Department who has been in close touch with English leaders, bodes well for the future maintenance of American interests in the East and the protection of China against both its friends and possible foes.

H. F. M.

America and Britain in the Far East

BY WILLIAM HOWARD GARDINER

(Vice-President, Navy League of the United States)

I

IT may be of interest to Britons to consider an American's estimate of some of the major realities in the Far Eastern situation and to examine some of the seeming requirements for the maintenance of peace there—especially as the present outline will lead to the conclusion that it is to the interest of America that Britain develop an adequate naval base for modern capital ships at Singapore.

The American proposal for the limitation of naval armaments at the Washington Conference was that the tonnage of capital ships, of aircraft carriers, of all other surface combatant auxiliaries, and of submarines, all be limited, respectively and class by class as stated, in the ratio of 5-5-3 as between the United States, the British Empire, and the Japanese Empire. But while little real objection to such fleet ratios was voiced, there was conclusive objection from other Powers to specific fleet limitation except for capital ships and aircraft carriers; and the Japanese refused to agree even to that unless their proposal that insular fortifications and naval bases be developed no further in the region stretching from the Marshall Islands to Hongkong and from the Aleutian Islands to Australasian waters—exclusive, of course, of the Japanese Archipelago proper.

The table on next page shows the tonnages of modern light cruisers and of submarines built or authorized before the close of the Conference, the tonnages of cruisers and of submarines authorized within twenty-four months after the Conference, and the totals up to the second anniversary of the adjournment of the Washington Conference.

	Light Cruiser Tonnages.			Submarine Tonnages.		
	United States.	British Empire.	Japanese Empire.	United States.	British Empire.	Japanese Empire.
Pre-Conference—						
Built or Authorized	75,000	274,020	106,680	76,388[3]	47,130	46,488
Ratios	2.1	7.7	3 0	4.9	3 0	3.0
First Post-Conference Authorizations (July, 1922)	None	None	70,000[1]	None	None	28,165[4]
Second Post-Conference Authorizations (Aug., 1923)	None	None	100,000[2]	None	None	53,000[5]
Totals Built or Authorized up to the 6th February, 1924	75,000	274,020	276,680	76,388	47,130	127,653
Ratios	0.8	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.1	3.0

(*See footnote opposite column*)

From the foregoing table it is apparent that the initiative the Japanese have shown in authorising and building those classes of vessels not limited by the Naval Treaty promises to give them, in a very few years, a cruiser fleet greater than that which the British now have and an up-to-date submarine flotilla larger than the combined tonnages of the somewhat antiquated submarine flotillas of America and Britain. Nor are the Japanese to be criticized for this. For in thus developing their fleet, for their own ends, they do not seem to have gone counter to the stipulations of the Naval Treaty. On the contrary, if there is any occasion for criticism, it would seem that it should be addressed to those at the Washington Conference who did not work for complete fleet limitation and to those who then put exceedingly serious restrictions upon American and British naval power without accomplishing more than building an ineffective dam a fraction of the way across the rising river of naval competition.

But the strategist finds himself confronted by the following conditions:

The Japanese capital fleet of the capital ships, with but normal quotas of auxiliaries, could defend the Japanese Empire with assurance. And not only that, but because the Japanese have complete naval control over the insular barrier to north-eastern Asia, from Kamchatka to Formosa, they can command all maritime lines of communication to that continental region where now there is no power that could prevent them from extracting supplies from it. On the other hand, if, while holding their own home waters inviolable behind the guns of their capital fleet, they were preparing to be able to conduct an extensive cruiser warfare, driving the commerce of their chosen enemies from the Pacific and isolating the insular possessions and dominions of their enemies, then, for that kind of warfare, they would need an excess of high-speed cruisers and of long-radius submarines—such an excess as the foregoing table shows that the Japanese authorities have been authorizing and building ever since the Washington Conference.

As their home security is assured, for what other purpose has this supremely great fleet of cruisers and flotilla of submarines been undertaken?

II

The Japanese Maritime Plan

The answer to this question was gathered by the present writer from many of the American, British and Dutch authorities in the Far East in 1923 during the course of an extensive survey he then made of the politico-naval situation there. Indeed, among those most experienced in international grand strategy in the Far East, the assumption seemed to be that an understanding of the Japaneses plans in these matters constitutes the intellectual background essential for a comprehensive grasp of the major problems of the situation there.

The record of thirty years and more indicates conclusively that the persistent purpose of the Japanese authorities naturally is to make the Japanese Empire as great and as strong a Power as possible; to enable the Japanese of the future to enjoy as high a degree of well-being as possible; and to make the position of the future Japanese Empire as secure as possible. Nor would there seem to be cause for criticism of such proper purposes—in themselves,

Yet without regard to such constructive considerations, some seem to think that the major problems presented by the Japanese Empire can be solved by the single expedient of allowing its growing population to scatter among other nations. Bnt those who adhere to such an idea cannot realize that Japan proper now raises over nine-tenths of the food its inhabitants consume—which makes it difficult to find there any pressing problem of over-population when we recall, for instance, that England, Belgium, and the Netherlands all have to import greater proportions of their sustenance, all have greater densities of population, and yet all enjoy a vastly higher average scale of living.

In the broadest sense, such conditions for these latter countries—and particularly for England and for the Netherlands—are the result of their having worked themselves into such a politico-economic situation that the human

(1) Construction more than half finished.

(2) Construction said to be suspended for one year because of earthquake.

(3) Nearly half are small, obsolescent vessels; none of long cruising radius.

(4) Mostly large, long-radius vessels; construction more than half finished.

(5) Mostly large, long-radius vessels; construction said to be suspended for one year because of earthquake.

and material resources of other lands make very important contributions to their well-being. And from such examples it follows that, without great emigrations, far more Japanese than now exist could fare far better than the present standard in Japan if they could gain control over the human and material resources of Eastern Asia and adjacent regions, exploit them for their own advantage, and, with the consequent economic power, make their own position thoroughly secure.

What is known as the old Territorialist Plan of the Japanese to this end aimed at the progressive conquest and subjugation, for economic exploitation, of such adjacent regions as Korea, Manchuria, Eastern Siberia, Mongolia, and China proper. But this rather crude Territorialist Plan need not detain us here; for it has been temporarily abandoned—primarily because the Japanese high authorities at last seem to have recognised the greater effectiveness of the far more subtle, more extensive and more easily executed Maritime Plan that the Japanese naval authorities, for many years, have been known to be developing.

Stated in the barest outline, this Maritime Plan looks first to securing political and economic control over Eastern Asia, not by the crude and costly procedure of conquering it piecemeal, but rather by merely extending Japanese naval and political control along the insular barrier that commands all sea lines of communication with Eastern Asia.

As students of the influence of sea power upon statecraft realize, this would enable the Japanese fleet also to overshadow the diplomacy of all other Powers in China and adjacent regions—with the inevitable result that, though spared the costs of conquering and policing China, the Japanese would come into virtual political control over it and then, in effect, could set it aside from the rest of the world as their own particular economic preserve to which they would hold all sea lines of communication. Whereupon, with the great increment of economic strength the Japanese could then gain, they could develop their forces sufficiently to proceed to the isolation and absorption of the defenceless Netherlands East Indies and of woefully undermanned Australasia.

The result would be a vast and contiguous maritime empire, including virtually vacant and congenial breeding grounds more extensive than the United States, which would enfold Eastern Asia and could command the Pacific and Indian Oceans, washing the very coasts of the United States and of South Africa and pushing the British Empire back to Aden or Suez.

It has been implied that a fairly detailed understanding of this Maritime Plan is assumed as the essential intellectual background among those in the Far East conversant with such matters. But that appreciation of the Plan is not confined to American, British, and Dutch officials in the Far East is indicated by the following considered summary of informed opinion in London, whence it was transmitted for publication in New York last March:

"According to these same (British military) experts, the earthquake set Japan back just one year in the development of her naval program, but five years hence she will have her full strength again. . . . It should be noted that in all utterances of the British officials, danger of war is not anticipated for several years. Experts, other than those connected with the (Labor) government, foresee Japan turning first to China and Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and Borneo, and then to Australasia."

However repugnant it may be to us, such in very brief outline is the realistic prospect in the Far East—as gathered from authoritative sources independent of each other in the Far East by the present writer, and confirmed in substance from informed English sources.

III

The Philippines and the American Fleet

In the face of such a prospect, arguments to show that the major interests of America and of Britain in the Far East are parallel would seem to be superfluous. Both have hoped for the development of more stable and equitable conditions for all concerned in the Far East. Both earnestly desire to see peace maintained there. Both naturally want to retain and foster their present extensive interests there. And in this latter connection it may be well to recall that, in 1923, the external trade of the British Isles—upon which most British labor there lives, directly or indirectly—amounted to nearly £2,000,000,000, of which about half was carried by the Pacific and Indian Oceans, while in the same year the external trade of the United States, which has been increasing most rapidly in the Orient, was about four-fifths as large as that of the British Isles.

With such ideals and interests at stake, it would seem patent that the practical and peaceful way for America and Britain to maintain them would be for each to hold its pivotal position and dependent possessions in the Far East with such evident firmness as to make obviously futile any attempt on the part of the Japanese to carry out their southward trending Maritime Plan. Let us examine America's ability to maintain its position and the step seemingly essential if the British element of their joint front is to be made as secure as possible.

It should not require even a glance at the map to appreciate that, as Korea was the outstanding obstacle to the old Territorialist Plan, and, consequently, first was detached from the suzerainty of China, and then was absorbed into the Japanese Empire, so the Philippines now are the outstanding obstacle to the comparatively new Maritime Plan that the Japanese have taken up—which should make clear why the Japanese, for quite a while, have been doing so much to help free the Philippines from the United States. And it should make equally clear that the guard the United States now mounts at Manila Bay, as things are, is an essential frontal element in the defence of adjacent British regions, of the Netherlands East Indies and of Australasia—especially if the British do not develop their base at Singapore so that their navy can express some material measure of capital strength in the Pacific.

When we realise that the peace and welfare of this vast region in which America and Britain have such very important interests may well depend on the United States being manifestly able to defend and hold the Philippines, it would be natural for Britons as well as Americans to call to mind with regret statements from high sources to the effect that the Philippines are virtually defenceless. But anyone with a comprehensive knowledge of the situation knows that such is not the case. The island of Corregidor and adjacent positions at the entrance to Manila Bay have been so strongly fortified under the administrations of Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, that they would be virtually impregnable against land and sea, or air attack for quite some time, if they were adequately manned, munitioned and supplied. It is, in the words of an unquestionable authority to the writer, "the Gibraltar of the Far East—incomparably stronger than Gallipoli." Corregidor can hold out and can deny Manila Bay for a while, thus assuring the American fleet of a safe haven or refuge for refit. And once the American fleet were in Manila Bay, then the fleet could not only defend the Philippines, but would make it eminently unsafe for the Japanese to allow their capital fleet to adventure far from its home waters. So not only would the Philippines be secure, but all American, British and Dutch regions of importance would be safe—except for cruiser raids against which the defence is adequate counter-cruiser forces.

But Corregidor could not hold out indefinitely; and if it were to fall before the American fleet had been able to reach Manila Bay, then the fleet would find its essential haven of refuge for refit in the hands of the enemy. Consequently, as things are, the security of all American, British and Dutch interests in the Far East, and of Australasia, would seem to depend on the speed with which an adequate American fleet could reach Manila Bay after a declaration of war.

The crux of the whole situation is that the American fleet should be up to the Naval Treaty ratio in every essential respect; its operative efficiency should be as high as possible; and—of the utmost importance—it should always be ready to go instantly to its haven in the Philippines.

As peace and the security of the vast British interests we have been considering, as well as that of lesser American interests, depend primarily on its becoming obvious to the Japanese that an adequate American fleet would be able to reach Manila Bay before they could reduce Corregidor, may an American be permitted to say frankly that the maintenance of the American fleet at full strength and in instant-readiness would seem to be fully as important to Britons as to Americans?

IV

Singapore and the British Fleet

In the broadest terms, the British naval situation seems to be somewhat as follows:—Though American naval power evidently will continue to be focused on the Pacific, and though there is no proximate possibility of all other European Powers together equalling Britain in naval strength, still Britain is spending about £55,000,000 a year to maintain the largest fleet in the world, mostly in European waters. But no considerable fraction of this great fleet can express sustained capital power in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and consequently it is virtually without influence on the Far Eastern situation, because Britain has no secure naval base for modern capital ships east of Suez. And although the cost of developing such a base at Singapore—a strategically ideal position where Britain has had a minor base of sorts ever since 1882—would involve the expenditure

of only about £150,000 per annum for the first two years and a tatal of only about £10,000,000 in nine years, yet the British Labor government has refused to sanction the inauguration of this project and thus in effect, withholds from Britain any considerable influence, through naval power, in the entire region in which are by far the greater part of her interests and responsibilities, and with which is carried on half the external trade upon which labor in the British Isles lives.

When we recall, on the one hand, the known Maritime Plan of the Japanese, outlined above, and, on the other, that the practical and peaceful way to check the southward trend of the Japanese is for America and Britain each to hold its pivotal position and dependent possessions in the Far East with such evident firmness as to make any attempt against them obviously futile, then the conclusion that the British Labor government is preventing Britain from doing her part to maintain peace in the Far East seems unavoidable.

All of this throws added pressure of the American position in the Philippines; for a dam is no stronger than its weakest part, and if the latter goes then the whole structure may be swept away. Consequently, there would seem to be no room for doubt but what it is directly to American interests that the British develop their base at Singapore, so that they can maintain a considerable measure of capital naval power in that region. And here it may be well to add that, after visiting the Singapore base site, the present writer discussed that project with such high political and military authorities in Java as were thoroughly conversant with the Far Eastern situation; and he found them heartily in favor of the project—indeed, the Dutch authorities seemed to be relying on it for the defence at least of the southern Netherlands East Indies.

But even though Britain had every desired base-facility at Singapore, that would not mean that virtually the entire British fleet could be sent to the Far East. For, as General Smuts recently has put it, "European troubles will probably synchronise with any future tension in the Pacific and make it out of the question to move the whole or (a) large part of the British Navy to Singapore." And he might have added that acute trouble in India is even more likely to occur if war breaks out in the Pacific. Indeed, a comprehensive political survey of the military commitments and contingencies that encompass the 8,000-mile line of communication from England, through the Mediterranean and across the Indian Ocean, to Singapore seems to force one to the conclusion that, in time of trouble, the British should not be expected to maintain more than ten capital ships and their auxiliaries at Singapore; that they might not be able to maintain six; and that it seems likely that they would not there maintain a fleet of more than seven or eight capital ships and their auxiliaries.

Such a conclusion brings us, in turn, to others that may seem surprising.

If we eliminate the American fleet and consider only a British fleet of, say, eight capital ships, based on Singapore, at the end of a somewhat precarious 8,000-mile line of support from England, and opposite to such a British fleet the Japanese fleet of ten capital ships, based directly on their extensive home yards, less than 3,000 miles to the north-east of Singapore, it becomes evident that, say off Hongkong, about half way between Singapore and Japan proper, the British fleet would be under a very serious handicap. Nor would it seem safe to consider Hongkong as an advance British base in such an operation. For its defences, limited by the Naval Treaty, could not be expected to do more than hold off a cruiser raid; it could be taken quite easily by land operations, as was Tsingtao; and thus it might become an advanced Japanese position. But what would be more serious—if America were out of the entire situation—would be that the Japanese might secure an advance operating base either in the southern Philippines or in French Indo-China, which would enable their fleet to dominate any fleet it would be reasonable to expect that Britain could maintain at Singapore.

To point out how the situations just suggested would be entirely changed if an adequate American fleet were based on Manila Bay would be beside the present mark. This is that it would be too much to expect that any fleet that Britain could maintain at Singapore would be more, in effect, than merely *a regionally defensive force*—though very valuable as such; but it would not be strong enough to adventure on any remote offensive operations. Consequently would seem that there is not the slightest warrant for suggestions to the effect that, if the British develop their Singapore base, it will be a menace to Japan proper, nearly 3,000 miles away. Such a fleet as the British could base on Singapore would be merely an important obstacle—with others—to the Japanese pursuing their Maritime Plan toward Australasia.

This purely defensive function of the Singapore project might explain the outcry that has come from the Japanese press against the project—under the general allegation that it will be a menace to Japan proper. But in making such an allegation the Japanese seem to have overlooked the fact that the Singapore project calls for the spending of £10,000,000 *during the course of the nine years* necessary to complete it, whereas the Japanese, though they have six uninjured dockyards quite capable of taking care of the whole of their fleet, are said to be spending £10,000,000 *within the present twelve months* to rehabilitate and greatly improve two of their bases that were injured by the earthquake of a year ago. Is not Japan just the same 3,000 miles from Singapore that Singapore is from Japan? And are not extra bases, to be finished within the year by the calamity-stricken Japanese at a cost of £10,000,000 more of an implication of menace to Singapore and to the Philippines than a single base at Singapore to be finished ten years hence?

Consideration of the entire naval situation suggests, however, a deeper reason for the past outcry in the Japanese press against the Singapore project. It will be recalled that during the twenty-four months following the close of the Washington Conference, the Japanese have authorized and started the building of 170,000 tons of post-Conference cruisers and of over 80,000 tons of post-Conference submarines, whereas, in that period, neither America nor Britain authorized any expansion of the "unlimited" classes of their fleets. Yet some seemingly plausible pretext had to be given to the Japanese public in order that it would give adequate support to the intensive fleet expansion the Japanese authorities were pushing in order to make American and British opposition to the Maritime Plan probably so costly to us as not to be maintained. The obvious thing to do was to keep the Japanese people in a turmoil of fear. So the only outstanding naval project—the Singapore base—was represented to the gullible Japanese as a direct threat aimed at Japan.

All of this has been so well understood in informed circles that it was predicted that if the development of Singapore were stopped, as it has been by the British Labor government, than the Japanese authorities, being deprived of the pretext under which they were expanding their fleet, would promptly raise another issue. For Japanese policy demands either the semblance of a menace or a grievance—to serve as a popular internal irritant and stimulant to preparation for external effort. So it was not surprising to some that, within three weeks after the British decision not to develop Singapore, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, at the instance of his Foreign Office, precipitated a serious situation by saying that "grave consequences" would result if Japanese were excluded as immigrants. A grievance was promply furnished to the Japanese people as a substitute for the alleged menace of Singapore. And it may be added that, unless the development of Singapore is resumed in the near future, it is expected that Australia and New Zealand will hear from the Japanese on the subect of immigration.

V

Consequences of the Abandonment of the Singapore Base

Under such conditions as have been merely outlined above, it would be superfluous to emphasize the manner and degree in which the attempt of Britain's Labor Premier toward "allaying the international suspicions and anxieties which exist to-day" by stopping the building of a proper British base at Singapore has added to the anxieties of Australia, of New Zealand, and of the Netherlands, and that, by so doing, he has rendered less secure about half of the seaborne trade on which labor in the British Isles is most dependent.

Rather is the desire here to point particularly to the common interest that both Britain and America have in maintaining equal economic opportunity for all and peace in the Far East. And even more particularly is it desired here to emphasize the regrettable fact that the unpractical idealism of Britain's Labor Premier has not only gone directly counter to America's interests in the Far East, but that, by having in effect increased America's burden of responsibility there, he has put a handicap of moment on such capacity as America may have to help elswhere, and he has given America a practical and deterring lesson on the inexpediency of accepting a European point of view as to world affairs.

Whatever idealism Europe and America may each indulge in at home, the fact remains that modern Eastern Asia is at least as much of a realm of realism as was *ante-bellum* Germany—a realm in which practical conditions must be met by America and Britain each holding its pivotal

position and dependent possessions with such evident firmness as to make any attempt against them obviously futile. In short, we should face the realities and take practical steps to meet them.

The American Fleet is not as strong as it permissibly should be. It would seem to be to the interest of Britons everywhere, as well as of Americans, that without delay it be brought up to the Naval Treaty ratios in every essential respect.

The British Fleet is without an adequate and permissible base in the Pacific; it is virtually without influence of moment there. It would seem to be to the interest of Americans as well as of Britons that the construction of such a British base as that planned for Singapore be delayed as little as possible.

Then America and Britain may feel reasonably prepared to maintain equity, peace and their interests in the Far East, to preserve and foster their common civilization for the welfare of future generations.--*The Fortnightly Review* (*London*).

Chinese Railways Recovering From War Effects in North

BY PEI-YU CHIEN

MANY wars have been waged on the Peking-Mukden Railway but none has caused such a great calamity to it as by the last Chihli-Fengtien conflict. Although hostilities have ceased in the north and traffic is gradually being resumed on the line, it, will take several years to recover all its losses caused to the rolling stock alone. The Peking-Mukden Railway is, however, not the only railway which is now convalescing under the effects of the war, but all other railways north of the Yangtze are now suffering from a common loss. More than 600 army trains, east bound alone, were moved on the Peking-Mukden line during the hostilities that lasted only about four weeks. This fact shows that a large number of cars were constantly on the run, besides a large number of cars that were held always in a mobilized state. As the Peking-Mukden Railway itself does not have so many cars to meet the demands of the time, thousands were borrowed from other railways such as the Peking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Suiyuan and Lunghai lines. At present, the Peking-Hankow line is still under the war influence and the gloomy situation in Kiangsu does not seem to permit the resumption of a full running service on the Tientsin-Pukow line. Naturally the other lines cannot be expected to be better off so long as their own rolling stocks are being missed or detained on their sister lines.

At present, the Peking-Mukden Railway seems to be the only line that promises a quick recovery, as on this line the controlling power has been unified and centered in the hand of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Mr. Yeh Kung-tso, the new Minister of Communications, besides being a veteran railway expert, has a great influence over the Mukden military leader who has already been persuaded to give up his control over the northern section of the line between Shanhaikuan and Mukden which he put under his own direction after the Chihli-Fengtien war of 1922. Moreover, the Mukden Marshal has orders instructing his officers to release all unnecessary cars held by them and to refrain from commandeering any more under pain of dismissal. Now the latest thing the new Minister of Communications has succeeded in doing is the organization of a Commission for the Restoration of Railway Traffic (會員委籌運通疏). This commission is composed of 40 per cent of military transportation officers and 60 per cent of railway officers and members of the Ministry, with Mr. Liu Ching-shan, chief of the Railway Department of the Ministry as its chairman. This commission was organized almost within a week after Mr. Yeh's assumption of duty and several meetings have already been held in the Ministry and the cooperative work done between the military and civil transportation officers promises the possibility of a quas-permanent board to be established for the purpose of formulating rules and drafting regulations of railways transportation during war time.

As a consequence of the Commission for the Restoration of Railway Traffic special deputies have been sent out by the Ministry in coordination with the military authorities to make careful investigation of the existing traffic conditions on various railways and to persuade other military leaders besides Marshal Chang Tso-lin to refrain from further muddling with the railway business. As far as the matter stands at present, the negotiations prove very successful as all the military leaders have promised to give their hearty support in effecting a quick recovery of the former prosperity of the railways.

So far, we have dwelled upon the future prospects of the various railways, the efforts of the Minister of Communications and the promises of the militarists. Now, we may as well give a little description of the traffic condition on the various lines with a view to showing what a great disaster has been caused by civil war to the Chinese railways which need much fostering and care rather than vandalism and wanton destruction. Although we have to admit that soldiers can seldom become agents of construction, we feel a little better order and regulation would have saved a great deal.

Roughly speaking, the four trunks of the Chinese Government Railways in North China, viz. the Peking-Mukden, the Peking-Hankow, the Peking-Suiyuan and the Tientsin-Pukow, had altogether before the war about 1,000 passenger carriages and 10,000 freight cars, not including those belonging to the Shanhaikuan-Mukden section of the Peking-Mukden line which was not, but will soon be according to latest information, under direct control of the Ministry. Now, a total of about 2,500 passenger and freight cars are reported as missing. Of course, railway carriages are not easily concealed and they cannot be anywhere else than on the railway tracks, but the simple fact is that there is no way to locate them. The Railway Administrations have lost all records of them during the war as hundreds of cars were constantly rushed here and there and no checking of numbers was permitted by the soldiers. Moreover the Station masters are not yet prepared to render any truthful reports both because they themselves are lacking knowledge and because any accurate report may cause immediate danger to their body and life. We have heard enough reports that station masters were molested by soldiers because they had no means to answer the military calls.

(1) Passenger Carriages:		Freight Cars:	
P-H	320	P-H	3899
P-S	143	P-S	1551
T-P	254	T-P	2060
P-M	about 260 within the wall	P-M	about 2,700 within the wall
	Total 977		Total 10,210

As the situation changes every moment and every day, there is no record as to the number of cars now still detained by the various military leaders and how many now at commercial disposal, and as a large percentage of rolling stock is still in the hands of the militarists, there is no way to estimate the loss and damages and effect repairs.

General Stock to be Taken

Despite the deplorable circumstances, the Ministry of Communications is not doing anything. Besides the negotiations that have been and are carried on between the Ministry and the various military factions, the Ministry has issued orders to the various railways that a general stock is to be taken of all locomotives and rolling stock by all station masters at noon of the 31st of December. In taking this general stock, the station masters of various railways are instructed to take down the number of cars and locomotives with their registered numbers at the fixed time and later forward the reports to their respective railway bureaus. The chief object of this is to see sow many cars and locomotives can be put into commercial use and also to return part of borrowed cars to their original railways. Although there is no promise of any overwhelming success, the Ministry is simply doing its best to effect any improvement possible in the railway traffic and to endeavor to render to the public the greatest service possible under the circumstances.

Besides, the Ministry is also conducting negotiations with the militarists to enter into an agreement to assign so many cars and locomotives as possible which will be earmarked and labelled, as are identified by their registered numbers, for commercial use and will not be taken away by military orders again. Of course, one may reasonably doubt the stability of such an agreement, but the predominant question depends upon the personality of the man who handles the situation.

Before concluding, it is appropriate to give a brief resume of the present situation of the passenger and goods traffic on different railways as compared with that existing before the war. It is a well known fact that due to the prosperity of the various government railways in North China, the Ministry of Communications has been ranking with the Customs and the Salt Gabelle as a foremost revenue producing agent. It is also evident that the recent civil war has dealt a severe blow upon the railways which has retarded their progress for a few years. During the days of war, traffic on all railways was totally suspended. Several days after the war, it used to take twenty-four hours for a train to reach Tientsin from Peking and vice-versa and occasional-

ly it took one day and one night to traverse the eighty odd miles of land between Peking and Tientsin. By that time, the metropolis was threatened by a shortage of fuel, food stuffs and other necessities of life. Then Mr. Yeh Kung-tso, who devotes his whole life to the Communications work and compared with whom all other persons appointed to that position are merely casual visitors, was re-appointed to his former position as the Minister of Communications. The Ministry at once was put to its full swing and on the third day after Mr. Yeh's assumption of office, 1,500 tons of coal and a trainload of food stuffs entered the capital and the prices of daily necessities suddenly dropped by 30 to 35 per cent.

According to the latest official reports sent into the ministry by various railway administrations, the Peking-Mukden line has recovered 45 per cent of its former passenger service and 20 per cent of the former goods traffic; the Peking-Honkow Railway has resumed 50 and 15 per cent of its former passenger and freight traffic respectively; the Tientsin-Pukow line has recovered 50 per cent and 20 per cent of its former passenger and freight service respectively; and on the Peking-Suiyuan line 80 per cent of its former passenger service and 30 per cent of its freight traffic has been restored. The accumulation of goods on the various lines stands at present at: Peking Mukden, 2,000,000 tons including 1,500,000 tons of coal; Peking-Hankow line, 150,000 tons including 100,000 tons of coal; Tientsin-Pukow line, 150,000 tons, mostly between Hsuchow and Pukow; and Peking-Suiyuan line, 45,000 tons, 40 per cent of which consists of coal.

Peking, January 5, 1925.

The New Situation in the Lower Yangtze

With steps being taken in one part of China to reform the country's habits and people, with other parts facing an era of warfare, and the government in Peking dickerign over a National Conference to unify the Republic, the outstanding news of interest during the week centers around Shanghai. On Sunday morning, January 10, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, formerly Tuchun of Nanking, and recently dismissed by a Peking Mandate, (loath to give up his position) marched on Lunghua and demanded the unconditional surrender of the troops of Chang Yuan-ming, Defence Commissioner and Anfu man. The latter's troops declined to surrender and defended themselves bravely as long as ammunition and men lasted. A free for all battle ensued and for the first time the foreign Concessions of Shanghai directly were endangered and interfered with. The Siccawei Cathedral and Observatory, on the borders of the French Concession were in the midst of the firing between the soldiers. Sun Chuan-fang, Tuchun of Chekiang is in temporary alliance with Chi and both have hopes of recapturing Nanking. The opposing forces here and at Soochow will be disarmed in a short time. Following the *coup*, there has been an orgy of looting and burning in the Chinese territory south of the French Concession, including the native city. As the situation remains today, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, the ousted Tuchun of Nanking and Kiangsu Province and Sun Chuan-fang, Fukienese leader and tuli of Chekiang, are in complete control of the Shanghai area. The French and International Settlements have been invaded with thousands of soldiers and refugees the latter escaping to a place of safety leaving their goods and household effects in many instances looting soldiers. As summarized by one of the daily papers, restoration, peace and order remains in the hands of Marshal Chi and Sun, who are holding conferences, formulating plans it is believed to make a drive on Soochow and Nanking, thus checking Lu Yung-hsiang and his Fengtien expeditionary forces who have entered Nanking to take command. According to information given out by Wen Shih-tsen, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking and at present Chi's appointee to a similar job at Shanghai, the results of the Conference between Chi and Sun are outlined as follows:

"1. All soldiers of the defeated Chang Yung-ming forces in the Shanghai area were to be disarmed by 7 o'clock.

"2. All troops of enemy forces at Soochow will be disarmed within a few days.

"3. A march is to be made to Nanking by the allied armies of Chi and Sun and General Lu Yung-hsiang is to be ousted.

"4. Trade will be opened as quickly as possible in the valley with railroad operations resumed and military activities quieted down.

"5. Free passage back to homes will be given to Chang's men and as much aid as possible extended them in getting back to normalcy.

"The allied generals did not like this idea of using force in ridding the valley of Chang," Mr. Wen said yesterday. "He was given ample opportunity of leaving and disbanding his soldiers. He refused. The generals felt that he was a disturbing factor. The sudden attack was the result."

General Chi's Attack

An outline of General Chi's plan of action leading up to the battle which awakened foreigners in Shanghai on early Sunday morning January 11, 1925 to the tune of firing on the borders of the French Concession is of interest. Marshal Chi since arriving in Shanghai has been given the hospitality of the foreign settlement, living in his home in Love Lane, in the International Settlement. On Saturday night, January 10, he drove from the Settlement into Chapei, leading to the barracks. Along the road were stationed soldiers of the 6th Division, who apparently were looking for his motor car and saw that he was safely guarded until he reached the barracks. He immediately put himself in control of the 6th Division and later marched to the Huchow Guild, and obtained control of the 19th Division. At three o'clock they marched on Lunghua, and shortly firing took place, when Marshal Chi conveyed word to the representatives of the Lunghua troops that the only terms were unconditional surrender and disbandment. The troops declined to surrender and only after considerable fighting were they forced to give over to Marshal Chi and his troops. The actual fiighting lasted throughout the morning and Sunday, January 11, and also some firing on Monday. However, on Monday the disbanded soldiers spent the day in looting and burning in the native city.

Much Speculation on the Present Situation

Needless to say, there is much speculation on the present situation in Shanghai as it exists today. Marshal Chi now in control of the Shanghai area, supported by Tuli Sun Chuan-fang of Chekiang, is directly responsible for a renewal of warfare again, just when things had the slightest chance of settling down, after the outbreak of hostilities of September last, 1924. Since the plot for this new war was laid in the International Settlement it raises the old question of why are the Chinese militarists allowed to roam at will especially with the protection of the International Settlement back of them? An editorial dealing with this phase of the situation is of interest, as it appeared (in part) in the *China Press* (Shanghai) of January 13:

"When the Chekiang defense broke down in the late war between Kiangsu and Chekiang, 'Little' Hsu, an Anfuite who had been residing in Shanghai and enjoying the safety of the foreign settlements, attempted to reorganise Marshal Lu's disorganised forces and renew the war. 'Little' Hsu's scheme was nipped in the bud by the police of the International Settlement, acting supposedly on the orders of the Consular Body. Hsu was arrested, detained in his house for several days and then he got out of town on a boat bound for Hongkong. A few days ago Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, late tuchun of Kiangsu was driven out of Nanking and in accordance with the habits of brave military commanders in China's war establishment, fled to the International Settlement of Shanghai for safety, taking a house on Love Lane, just off Bubbling Well Road. Marshal Chi was permitted to enter the Settlement and to go to his residence. It is while he was residing in his home, it is thought he laid a plot for this new war in Shanghai.

"The point to the whole matter is: Why is Chi Hsieh-yuan any better than "Little" Hsu, or any of the other military-brigands who are roaming at will about China as robber-feudal barons of old, enlisting soldiers, bribing bandits, directing looting expeditions, disturbing business, playing hell generally not only with the interests of the Chinese people, but the interests of foreigners as well and making China a laughing stock and international problem among the nations of the world?

"Why was Chi permitted to enter the Settlement and plot a new war, when Hsu was prevented? Why wasn't Chi arrested and given time to get out of the Settlement? Why are the foreigners breaking down their own arguments in respect to extraterritoriality, by permitting these military disturbers who are above the laws of China and the laws of civilised nations, to enter the foreign controlled areas?

"In making these statements and propounding these inquiries *The China Press* is trying to direct attention to the fact that the Powers are supposed to be observing strict neutrality in respect to the internal political turmoil that is now going on in China. By permitting Marshal Chi to plot and put over his latest *coup* in this district, apparently doing it all while living in a house in the foreign settlement, the

general situation in respect to Kiangsu and Chekiang has been brought back exactly to what it was prior to the outbreak of the war last September, with the exception that the personnel has been reversed. Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, formerly of Chekiang and Shanghai is now in Nanking and Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, formerly of Nanking is now in Shanghai. This means continued interruption of the railroad between Shanghai and Nanking, for Lu is even now reported to be moving his mob of Fengtien and Russian soldiers in this direction.

"The Powers are worried about the China situation and foreigners in China are worse than worried—they are distracted. But instead of acting intelligently and doing everything possible to minimise the disorder and promote real unity in the country, the actions here in respect to Marshal Chi who really was responsible in precipitating the war last September, is not only a violation of neutrality, but amounts to an actual partnership in the renewed disorder which has broken out here.

"Shanghai won a very fine reputation and earned the esteem of all factions of the Chinese for its policy of neutrality under trying circumstances in the war which broke out in this section last September and lasted for 40 days. The arrest of "Little" Hsu and the breaking up of his plans was generally applauded by foreigners and Chinese alike. Now we fear the fine reputation of Shanghai has been sadly tarnished owing to the way in which the Chi matter was handled or mis-handled and we hope the reason for it was nothing worse than pure blundering!"

Marshal Chi "Boosted" As Last Great Leader of Chihli Party

The other side of the story is that some see a little good-to-come out of the present disruption of business, railway traffic, and theusands of Chinese made homeless and propertyless, by Marshal Chi's latest encounter in the vicinity of Shanghai. An editorial (in part) appearing in the *North China Daily News*, official British organ in China, of January 12, purports that Marshal Chi could do great things, where other militarists won't, and doesn't do a lot of things other militarists do.

"We are in no way seeking to "boom" Marshal Chi when we say that we believe it would be best for Shanghai that he should win in the present encounter, best, in the long run, that he should regain Nanking. Of his administration in the past, it might be said that while he has left undone a great many things that he ought to have done, he certainly did not do a great many other things that he might have done—things that the provincials of Kiangsu would have found exceeding grievous to be borne. His administration in a word, might have been better, but it might also have been very much worse.

"Now Chi Hsieh-yuan is the last of the great leaders of the Chihli party. Practically throughout all north and central China, the Anfu party hold sway and their man, Lu Yung-hsiang, is actually in Nanking. In point of fact the Anfu party have no very good name in China. Whether they deserve it or not, it is fairly to be assumed that any rehabilitation conference they might call, in circumstances as they were at the end of last week, would have proved a mere farce, a would-be legal pretence to cover the distribution of plums among Anfu partisans. It could never achieve peace. But if Chi Hsieh-yuan recovered Nanking, buttressed as he would be by the Tuchuns of Chekiang and Kiangsi, and with the Southwest, which declines to accept the present Peking regime, in alliance with him, we have an opposition which Anfu must respect. It may be argued, of course, that this would merely mean a prolongation of war. But we believe that the leaders themselves are sufficiently tired of fighting to make that less likely than a conference which would represent all parties.

"As for the local situation it is, by all accounts, an excellent thing for Shanghai to get rid of Chang Yuan-ming, who has been occupying the post of Defence Commissioner since last October when Chi Hsieh-yuan himself sent him here to keep order after the flight of Lu Yung-hsiang. That Chang has since come to terms with Anfu is in no way extraordinary. Among the Chinese, his reputation, to put it mildly, is not enviable. With his eviction, the Shanghai district comes wholly under the control of one party, Chihli, and there is a reasonable hope that the leaderless troops of the 4th Division, who were recently attacking Sungkiang, will be rounded up and the adjacent villages relieved of their unwelcome presence.

"Abuse of Foreign Hospitality"

That General Chi Hsieh-yuan has abused the hospitality of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai appears to be admitted even by those who are ready to support his cause, says the *Shanghai Times* of January 13, in its leading editorial:

"When Chi's position in Nanking became unhealthy for him he entered the Shanghai Settlement with the full knowledge of the terms upon which the Dilomatic Corps had stated Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Dr. Sun Yat-sen might be admitted to the foreign areas, viz., that they not be accompanied by troops and have no intention to make the Settlement the base for political movements. He was also aware that General Hsu 'Little Hsu' had been arrested and subsequently deported, because his presence was considered and fraught with danger to peace and good order. Yet General Chi has used this as a place in which to plot against those who were placed in power by the only semblance of government in China today." The editorial continues:

"But should we be content with such action? Certainly not. A strict inquiry should be held into the rumored relations of foreigners with General Chi, and their part, if any, in his plot. Perhaps the Consular Body would investigate the statements that are in almost everyone's mouth, and then leave it to the Consul or Consuls whose nationals are alleged to be concerned to sift the matter to the bottom. The assertion so freely made in Shanghai to-day that some foreigners knew that this new war was about to break, and that they kept silence because without the confidence of their paymasters that knowledge would never have been obtained, must not, for the sake of the foreigner's prestige in China, go unchallenged. We trust that no foreigner has had a hand in this affair: but both foreigners and Chinese are stating quite openly that one or more have done so, standing by while the lives of peaceful residents of the French Concession and International Settlement were being jeopardized.

Already the foreign authorities have been compelled to realize that the right of asylum in Shanghai must be more strictly defined. It is essential that they go beyond that, and, so far as is humanly possible, see that the terms of admission to our areas are kept. General Chi is no worse and no better than many others, although his action is as flagrant as it could be. "Little Hsu" proposed to use the Settlement as a place from which he could plot against Chi; Generals Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-ling repeatedly came into the Settlement during the Chekiang-Kiangsu War. It is impossible to differentiate between one Chinese militarist and another. Shanghai's experience is that they are all extremely undesirable "guests." And if we do not take prompt action we shall have ourselves to blame if even worse befall us than in these past six months."

The Shanghai War as Viewed by Peking

Public opinion, both foreign and Chinese, appears divided regarding the significance of hostilities near Shanghai, some thinking it merely of local importance, others believing that it is probably inspired from Peking, and may bring about a general resumption of war. Exponents of the latter view point out that the fighting synchronized with Marshal Chang Tso-lin's departure from Tientsin for Mukden, also the continual recruiting on the part of General Feng Yu-hsiang, General Sun Yueh and General Hu Ching-yi, and the fact that General Hsiao Yao-nan's appointment as Tupan of Hupeh was intended to check General Hu Ching-yi's march to Hankow, where he had intended to take over Hanyang Arsenal. On the other hand, official circles are not greatly agitated over the Shanghai situation, asserting the Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang has been instructed to take the necessary measures to enforce his authority, and that there is no real danger of General Feng Yu-hsiang striking while a portion of the Fengtien troops are engaged in Kiangsu. It was reported on January 12, that General Feng applied for another month's leave, which does not tend to clear up the situation. The foregoing was contained in a *Reuter* report.

Strong Indications of Continued Warfare

With the information contained in the telegrams from Peking and Nanking, Shanghai will be the center of attacks to be made by the old opposing militarists of Kiangsu and Chekiang, and foreigners along with the Chinese will be eye witnesses and mutual losers in, what has the appearance, of one the worst wars seen in China for sometime. Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, and his accomplice General Sun Chuan-fang hold the cards in their hands as far as Shanghai is concerned and rumors are current that he Controls most of the towns and important districts from Shanghai to Nanking. Nanking and Peking telegrams state that General Lu Yung-hsiang formerly in control of the Shanghai district, and now Tuchun of Nanking backed by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, warlord of Manchuria, has sent his son, and troops numbering some 40,000 to March on Shanghai and Marshal Chi. At any rate troops have been mobilized in Nanking as well as Shanghai, and the opposing militarists are marching, toward the invader. According to a press report by D. J. Lewis on Thursday, January 15:

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"An iron-bound alliance composed of Chi Hsieh-yuan of Kiangsu, Sun Chuan-fang of Chekiang, Chow Yin-ren of Fukien, Yang Sen of Szechuen and Ma Lien-chieh of Anhwei has now been formed for the purpose of resisting the Peking government.

"This was the important information given out by General Liu Chiu-chung who now has charge of the Shanghai Arsenal and is holding it fast for Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and more than this, General Liu wants *The China Press* to state that the power behind this new alliance is none other than the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, himself.

"Just what there is to this report, there is no telling, but here it is for what it may be worth,—which probably explains the rumors which have been current in Shanghai for two or three days that the Christian General had put over another of his famous *coups* and had forced Tuan Chi-jui and the provisional government to get out of Peking for a safer haven.

"Further information obtained at the Lunghwa Yamen late last night, however, punctured another rumor circulated yesterday afternoon that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang had withdrawn his troops from this section back to Sungkiang and Hangchow. The foundation for this rumor seems to have been the dispatching of one train containing about 500 defeated and disarmed troops from the army of General Chang Yung-min, former defense commissioner, to Hangchow to be incorporated in Marshal Sun's forces there. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, it seems, is still in Hangchow, but whether he will remain there after Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan goes to Soochow, as is reported, is questionable. General Liu stated that there are four regiments of the Second Chekiang Division totalling about 4,000 men stationed in and about the Lunghwa Yamen and that there are no Kiangsu men stationed in either the Arsenal or the Yamen. The only Kiangsu troops in this district, according to my informant, are a few in the country near old Lunghwa. One mixed brigade of Chekiang and counting these troops Marshal Sun may have 20,000 troops in this district.

A New Era in the Pacific

In the leading article in the December issue of *Foreign Affairs* (New York) the probable trend of American foreign policy during the next four years is discussed. After surveying our relations with Europe and Latin American, the author turns to the Far East:

"Soviet Russia has reappeared in force on the Pacific," he writes. "She had reoccupied the old Russian territories and reasserted Russian claims; she is in no way bound by the Washington agreement, to which she was not invited, she is fond of fishing in troubled waters, and as long as we mantain our present attitude towards her she may be counted on as being hostile to the United States. We need not be surprised, therefore, if we find her frequently making common cause with Japan now that the two are on speaking terms again.

"Such are the disagreeable facts. They must be faced, but it is not clear what we can do about them. It is true we are too powerful for any one to pick a quarrel with needlessly. Even if Japanese public opinion may be hostile to us, the government of the Mikado is not likely to go beyond an attitude of cold and dignified reserve.

"Meanwhile events in the Far East will take their course, and the possibilities are not disquieting. We cannot hold China tegether if she insists on falling in pieces. What shall we do if she does disintegrate? The lending of money to put her on her feet does not look today attractive as a venture. To what extent we are ready to go in order to check Japanese domination or hegemony or spheres of influence in the Far East? Are we prepared not only to keep the Japanese out of our part of the world, but to interfere with them in theirs? Are Pan-Asianism or Pan-Monolianism more unnatural that Pan-Americanism?

"Many questions of this sort maght be asked, to which it would be difficult to make a satisfactory reply. It does not look as if there were much for us to do at present in the Far East except to mind our own business, look after and protect our commercial and other interests as best we can, be holpful when there is a chance and trust that the situation will improve of itself in the course of time. But our days as the "great and good friend" of everybody are over."

Men and Events

A son, Albert Campbell, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cornish, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Sunday January 11. Mr. Cornish is a member of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, stationed in Shanghai.

The Kansas Club, composed of Kansas sons and daughters in Shanghai and vicinity, is planning to hold its annual meeting on January 29. The secretary of the club is Miss Helen Ritter, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

H. E. Page of the China General Edison Company, returned to Shanghai on Tuesday, January 13, as a passenger on the *s.s. President Van Buren*, after a furlough spent in America. He was accompanied by Mrs. Page, and brother-in-law J. Corkery.

In making the Japanese translation of "Broken Blossoms," by Henry Walsworth Kinney, former editor the *Trans-Pacific* (Tokio) a novel written on Japan, and published in America and England, shows that a number of sections of the book have been deleted. The censor apparently gave the book much attention.

Dr. H. S. Houghton and Dr. L. C. Goodrich of the Rockefeller Foundation, Peking, arrived in Shanghai recently from Peking, enroute to Hongkong to attend the Medical Conference, scheduled for the latter part of the month. E. H. Hume of Changsha is also in Shanghai. They are stopping at the Palace Hotel.

L. W. Hartigan, local attorney of Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Hartigan and children, arrived in Shanghai after several months spent in the Philippine Islands. While Mr. and Mrs. Hartigan were visiting in Manila, Mr. Hartigan's father General Hartigan, died. General Hartigan was an old resident of Manila, P. I.

G. F. Johnston of the International Banking Corporation, Peking, has recently been transferred to the Hongkong branch of the bank, being relieved at Peking by W. D. Bower, formerly stationed at Yokohama, and Kobe. Mr. Mackenzie of the Shanghai branch of the International Banking Corporation has also been transferred to Peking.

Trade inquiries received from the American Consulate-General, Shanghai: The Municipal authorities at Antung are making inquiry for a electric power plant for Antung. Details can be secured from the commercial office of the Shanghai Consulate-General. Trade Inquiry received by American Chamber of Commerce: Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn. desire to secure China representative for the sale of their brass products, such as sheets, tubes and rods in China.

Representatives of the U. S. Treasury who are traveling in China, are making an exhaustive study of the vegetable oil products in regard to establishing production costs, quantities available for export, and other collaterial questions, according to Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, in his report to the U. S. Department of Commerce, The study will cover the subjects of soya bean oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, and other vegetable oils, produced in China. The chief purpose of taking this study is to decide whether it is advisable or not of affording tariff protection to the growing American vegetable oil industry.

The America Association of China held its annual meeting on Wednesday, January 14, at the new American Club, Shanghai. The annual report of the year's activities was reviewed and officers for the coming year elected. Major Bassett was chairman of the meeting. Those elected to serve for the year were: Dr. S. A. Ransom, president; Dr. J. C. McCracken, vice-president; secretary, J. B. Powell; and treasurer, J. S. Potter. The following were elected to the Executive Committee: E. L. McCloskey, Capt. W. I. Eisler, Geo. W. Brush, Major C. P. Holcomb, G. A. Fitch, S. Fessenden, and E. A. Rowe. The new resolution calling for the organization of a "Community Chest" was adopted.

Thrift week is to be observed by the Navy Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai, beginning with meetings to be held in the gymnasium of the Navy Y. on Saturday, January 17. Speakers on subjects relative to thrift have been engaged for the coming meetings, at which time special musical programs and films will be features of the evening. Prof. H. F. MacNair of St. John's University will speak on Saturday night, January 17, on the subject of "Benjamin Franklin" as this day happens to fall on the famous thrift advocate's birthday. Sunday afternoon, January 18, at 5 o'clock, Gordon Poteat will speak on "Share with Others;" Monday afternoon, January 19 at 5: 15 o'clock, J. Warner Brown speaks on "Banking;" Tuesday, January 20 at 5: 15 o'clock, W. R. Rice and F. L. Tinkham will speak on "Life Insurance;" Thursday, January 22, at 5: 15 o'clock, C. L. Boynton on "Your Budget;" and on Friday night, January 23 at 8 o'clock, Arnold Cady and J. B. Powell will speak on "Safe Investment."

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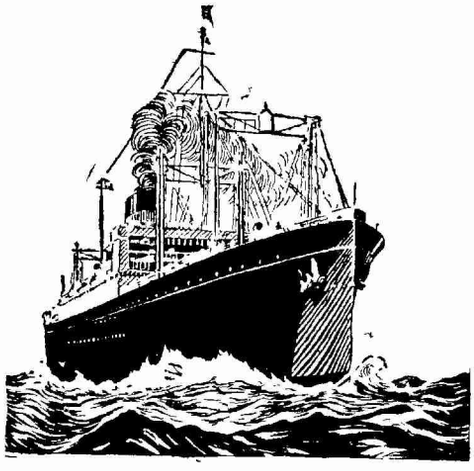

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Who's Who in China

Professor Fung Yu-Lan, Ph. D.
馮友蘭

Dr. Fung Yu-lan was born thirty years ago in Honan Province and with the increasing years he has shown a growing zeal for the advancement of the people of his native province and of all China. Philosophy is his chosen field. He does not think of philosophy as a mere abstraction with no real relation to life and history but rather holds with a great scholar that "History is only Philosophy teaching by example."

The new Chung Chow University at Kaifeng, Honan, with its present teaching staff of sixty faculty members, can not boast of a more prominent acquisition than that of its new Professor of Philosophy, Fung Yu-lan, Ph. D., who is doing a great work in helping to build up for interior China a great modern school.

He first studied philosophy in the National University of Peking where he graduated in 1918. He then went to Columbia University, New York City, where after years of research he fulfilled the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1923. His Dissertation entitled, "A Comparative Study of Life Ideals," was highly commended by Professor John Dewey. It is now in press and will be published in a few weeks by the Commercial Press. As it is an interesting and rather complete comparison of leading Chinese systems of philosophy with those of leading western philosophies it is safe to predict that the book will have a large sale in China and abroad, for it will be published in English. Dr. Fung is also author of "Life's Ideals" recently published in Chinese by the Commercial Press. He is contributing editor of the International Journal of Ethics, Chicago; the Journal of Philosophy, New York; and other literary and academic magazines in China. He is the editor of the Mind's Echo, a bi-weekly paper published in Kaifeng. In addition to his important chair in Chung Chow University, Dr. Fung is Dean of the Department of Liberal Arts.

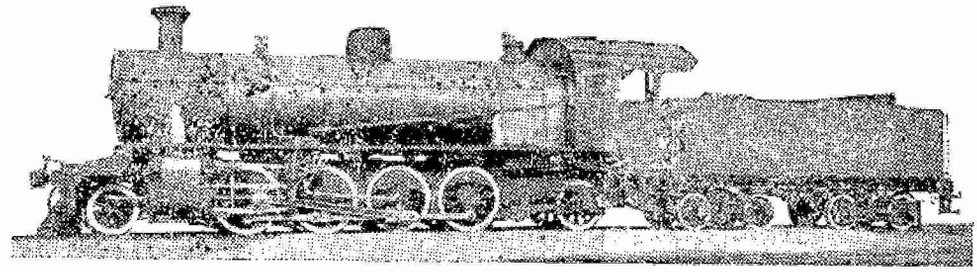
Another evidence of the increasing tendency of better roads in China are the two macadamised roads into Mukden, Fengtien provincial capital. One is 3,900 feet long and 38 feet wide, costing $52,600 and the other is 5,300 feet long and 34 feet wide, and cost $54,280 to build. Other municipal improvements, as planting trees on both sides of the streets, building sewers, and constructing tramways, have also been introduced.

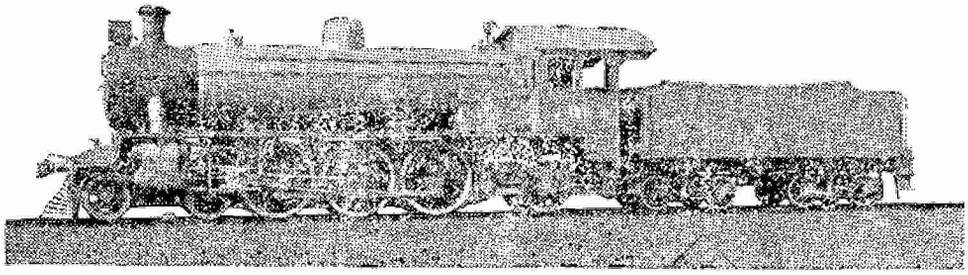
BALDWIN

Locomotives on the Peking-Mukden Railway

Mikado Type
Built 1919

Fourteen locomotives of this type were ordered in 1918. They are still meeting every requirement of active service.



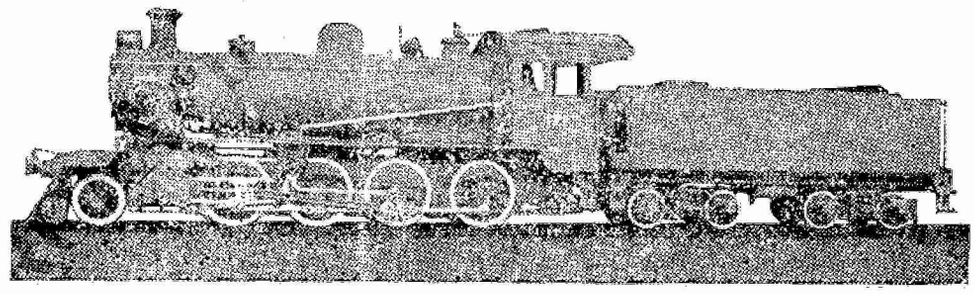


Pacific Type
Built 1919 & 1921

Five of these locomotives were ordered in 1919 and five more in 1921. The ten still continue in excellent service.

Consolidation Type
Built 1919

An order for sixteen of this type was placed in 1919. All these are giving splendid service.



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News from Central China

In view of the report that Peking may shortly appoint General Hu Ching-yi the Pacification Commissioner for Hupeh and Hunan, Marshal Hsiao Yso-nan of Hupeh has telegraphed Peking that he would resist by force of arms the invasion of the central Yangtze by any northern forces.

A report from Ichang states that General Wang Yu-ching has wired to the Chief Executive in Peking resigning from the dual post of Defence Commissioner for the Upper Yangtze and Commander of the Hupen 8th Division.

The police authorities of the various concessions in Hankow are taking measures to watch the activities of the retired militarists of Wu Pei-fu's groups now taking refuge in the Hankow concessions. Particular attention is given to inspecting houses in search of arms and ammunitions of the defeated troops.

The Hwangpei Motor Road is now reported to be nearing completion, and a number of automobiles will be operated on the new road for trial. A motor service may be started soon between Hankow and Hwangpei. The latter district is the birth place of ex-President Li Yuan-hung.

A China Merchants river steamer sailing from Hankow for Shanghai was detained this week shortly after the boat had left Hankow. It was held up by representatives of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Hankow who claimed that the steamer had failed to deliver a consignment of arms and ammunitions from Hankow to Shanghai. The steamer was later allowed to sail down river, but no details were given as to the order of arms.

Don Burdick, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who left Hankow during the week end, delivered an interesting address on the subject of Modern Criminality at the Union Literary Guild. Jay C. Huston, American Consul, took the chair at the meeting. The other speakers at the meeting were R. A. Frost, Dr. L. N. Chang and A. V. Perry.

The German Amateur Dramatic Club gave a three act comedy last Friday evening on the occasion of the official opening of the German Club of Hankow. A thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent by a large gathering of Germans and friends of the Club.

The Commissioner of Education of Hupeh has instructed all government schools in Hupeh to commence the winter vacation on the 12th instant. A vacation of three weeks will be given according to the provision of the Ministry of Education.

Sixty railway cars have been released by Hupeh troops and turned over to the authorities of the Peking-Hankow Railway in order to enable the railway to resume regula traffic. The cars thus put at the disposal of the authoritie were at once distributed along the line.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu and his family, accompanied by a sprinkling of closer adherents and bodyguards, have now peacefully taken their residence at Aocheng near Hwangchow, on the Yangtze River below Hankow. They are living comfortably at an ex-magistrate's villa on the Western Hills. The place is excellently furnished by Hupeh authorities, and adequate provisions have been furnished to last two months. At the beginning of the week when Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived at Hankow from Chikungshan and intended proceeding to Hunan, the Hupeh authorities did their best to prevent Wu from going to Hunan or Szechuen fearing further disturbances. Marshal Wn consented to go to Western Hills after the repeated persuasion of Marshal Hsian Yao-nan.

The Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, which has closed several furnaces, will shortly resume full operation of the Works, according to a Chinese newspaper. It is learned that at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided to appoint Dr. V. K. Lee as managing director of the Works and Chang Wen-tung as associate manager.

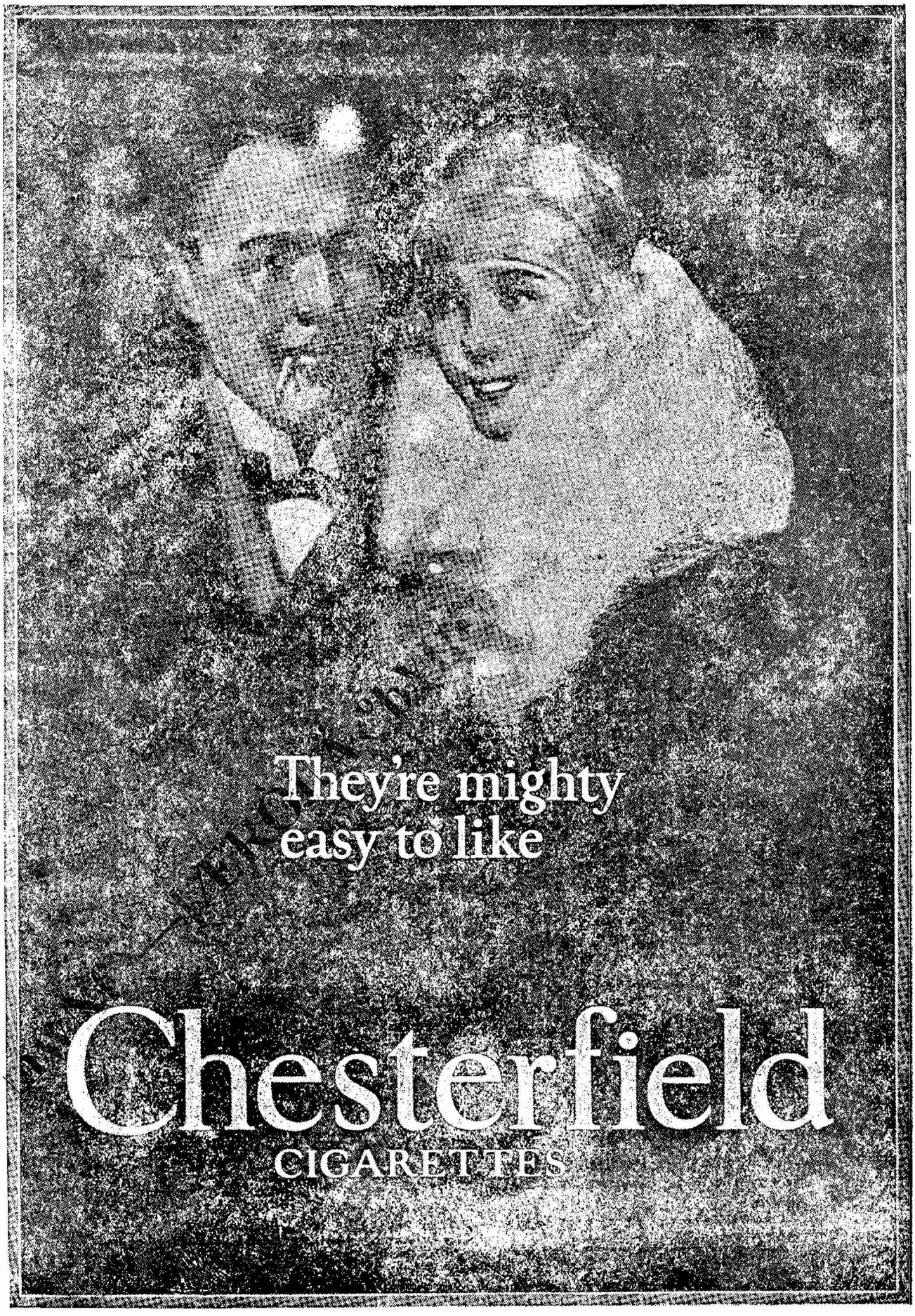
The China Industrial Bank, or the Chung Kuo Hsin Yeh Bank, was officially opened last Tuesday in the British Concession. Mr. Sun Tan-lin, former Minister of the Interior and an intimate adviser of Wu Pei-fu, is the President of the new Bank, which was organized shortly before Marshal Wu's power collapsed. The capital was subscribed almost entirely by military commanders of the various provinces then under Wu Pei-fu's control.

A remarkable advance of the progress of American business on the Upper Yangtze is marked by the organization of the C. R. Cox & Co. Charles R. Cox, which operates an all year round service between Ichang and Chungking and Suifu with six vessels specially designed and constructed at the Kiangnan Dock in Shanghai to suit summer and winter levels of the Upper Yangtze. Mr. Cox is still connected with the L. C. Gillespie & Co. the well-known wood oil exporters, who will represent his firm in Hankow.

The Director-General of the government Arsenal of Hanyang has delegated his representative to Peking to interview the authorities to complete arrangements for the transfer of the arsenal to the Peking government. The arsenal has been controlled by the provincial governor of Hupeh since Wu Pei-fu came to power, but now the Peking government desires to place the arsenal under its direct control.

P. J.

Hankow, January 10, 1924.



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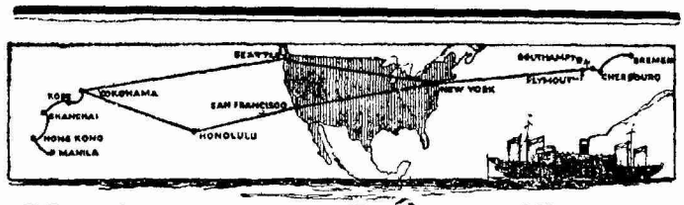

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News from South China

E. R. Hallifax, C. B. E., Secretary for Chines Affairs in Hongkong, has been made a C. M. G. by his home government. Mr. Hallifax has been 27 years in the service of the government in Hongkong.

T. Megarry has been appointed by the Governor of Hongkong to act as an assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The degree of LL. D. (*honoris causa*) was conferred upon Sir Henry Pollock, K. C. Kt., a prominent lawyer in Hongkong, and on John Swire, *in absentia*, by the Hongkong University, in its 16th congregation on January 5.

A circular which has been issued to members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce states that the Chamber was recently asked to recommend that an additional bank holiday be declared on a Saturday in January in order to facilitate attendance at the Hongkong Volunteer Training Camp, which is to be held this year on two successive week ends, from Friday evening, January, 9 to Sunday evening, the 11th, and from January 16 to the 18.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, a well-known Hongkong Chinese resident, is returning home from Shanghai. He has been in North China trying to promote a round table conference of Chinese leaders to end the present trouble, but apparently his effort has not been very successful. He is reported to have said that the opportunity has been lost for a national settlement.

An Italian battleship, *San Giorgio*, is visiting Hongkong, having arrived there December 31 last, with Rear Admiral Conz, the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Fleet in the Far East, on board. Admiral Conz is going to Peking, and the ship has on board a company of marines to reinforce the Italian Legation Guard at the Chinese capital.

The wheat sugar, a very popular candy among the children in Canton and districts, will also be specially taxed to support the Red Army of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; and the Kuomintang Bolshevists have not yet seen fit to accede to the request of one Wong Kwok On, a candy merchant, to strike this item from the war taxation list. The "wheat sugar" is sold on refreshment stands to children mostly in 5-cent and 10-cent pottery jars, and many children hold parties with a jar, each partaking a little with a small chopstick. To further reduce the size of the "wheat sugar" jars will be hard on the children, and there has been a suggestion of asking some children to write to the No. 1 Mrs. Sun Yat-sen asking her influence in that candy is after all not a luxury but a necessity to many children for peace at home and good fellowship among the young ones.

By the defeat of General Lin Chen-ting, the pro-Sun Bolshevist in Kaochow, who has already retreated to Kwangsi, the lower four circuits in Southern Kwangtung have again freed themselves of the Red reign of terror, according to vernacular press reports. It has also been reported that practically all the West Kiver districts in Kwangtung have joined in the secret agreement to oust the Bolshevists from their midsts as soon as the general attack on Canton and the Red Army stronghold begins at the East River front. The peoples' volunteers in the North River districts of Kwangtung have also been acquainted with the general scheme of mutual co-operation to save Kwangtung from futher Kuomintang Bolshevistic reign of terior, and the Yunnanese section of the Red Army appears to be not slow in guarding themselves from the several peoples' volunteer organizations still well organized in the Pei-kiang regions.

The office of the Civil Governor in Canton, although dominated by Bolshevists, has not seen fit to take any definite action relative to a recommendation of the anti-Christian League to register and regulate all Christan institutions in the matter of religious instruction. The Civil Governor, replying, simply said that he would refer the recommendation to the Bureau of Education for attention.

Huang Han-ying, a Christian in Canton who has very little patience with those anti-Christian agitators who, he believes, are insincere, is trying to organize a group of young men to give the Bolshevists a hard thrashing, if the latter do not try to refrain from further interference with Church meetings. Mr. Huang says that he does not like to be considered as acting as a Christian but only as a citizen of the Republic whose duty is to maintain the constitutional right to religious freedom. To thrash the Bolshevists may not be a very good Christian example, but he thinks that these agitators should be given a lesson.

The Merchants Volunteers in Canton, on January 2, made a public statement that they would refuse to recognize the present sale by the Kuomintang Reds of Volunteer property movable or real and that they expect to re-establish themselves again soon in Canton. The Kuomintang Reds have since the Black Wednesday, October 15, 1924, when

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they defeated the Volunteers for opposing the Bolshevistic method of dealing with Canton affairs, confiscated everything tangible from the Volunteer barracks and individual members, and the Reds have been offering many of the Volunteer buildings for sale, So far no one has dared to acquire any real property properly belonging to the Volunteers.

General Chen Chiung-ming's anti-Bolshevistic forces against Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Kwangtung have just been reorganized, and his men are now divided into nine corps, but it has been estimated that the total number of men, when counted, will actually be over 90,000. The Red Army under Dr. Sun is also having a large force along the East River districts, and if the two rival armies continue their approach on each other, the expected battles for the possession of the city of Canton may take place within January, according to vernacular press forecast.

Dried sea food, including oysters, shell fish, shrimps, and the like, very popular among Chinese families, will be subjected to further taxation by the Kuomintang Bolshevists, according to the *72 Guilds Commercial Journal of Canton*. So far they are only required to pay the Customs duty upon import, mostly from Japan, aside from the usual *likins* and business license taxes imposed on all lines. It has been proposed to levy a war tax of 10 per cent on the retail buyers. In Canton City alone, several million dollars worth of business is done annually on these items.

Beginning January 1, 1925, the rates on the freight and passenger tariffs of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, have been raised by 20 per cent. Since the nationalization of this line by order of the Kuomintang, its tariffs have been changed, several times the latest rates being some 87 ½ per cent higher than those of a year ago. Lun Chik-min, formerly a private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is the latest managing-director of the line. His predecessor was Wong Tong, a well-known Hongkong Chinese merchant now acting as city treasurer of Canton. The managing-director previous to Wong Tong was Chan Hing Hon, own under indictment of mismanagement but who has escaped Canton before being arrested. Two of Mr. Chan's former assistants are being held, however.

The victims in the Canton Red massacre of October 15, last have been very reluctant in responding to the police inquiry for amount of damage done to the buildings destroyed. With the aid of the Municipal Department of Public Works, the police are now able to estimate that about 660 buildings have been destroyed and the value of these structures has been put as $1,562,921.88.

The *Wah Sheung Chung Wui Po News* has a report that Hu Han-min, the Red Civil Governor in Canton and acting Generalissimo in the absence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the North, has also acknowledged the Peking government, addressing Marshal Tuan Chi-jui as the "Chief Executive." The occasion for his recognition of the Peking government was his request to Peking recently for help in putting down the coming uprising of the Cantonese Army in the Eastern districts of Kwangtung under General Chen Chiung-ming, the well-known rival of Dr. Sun for power in Kwangtung,

General Leung Hung-kai, now commanding the troops in the Szeyap, or "Big Four" Districts, on the West River with Kongmoon as his headquarter, is being suspected by the Kuomintang Bolshevists of disloyalty to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and it is said that secret order has been given by the Red Army Headquarters in Canton to watch Leung's movement in the direction South of Canton. So far no definite charge has been preferred against General Leung, who has been uncrowned king at Kongmoon for the last two years. General Leung was under General Chen Chiung-ming when the latter was in power in Canton, and he is being accused unofficially of having renewed alliance to his one time chief. According to those knowing General Leung Hung-kai, it is said that he has never said a word unfavorable to General Chen, as General Chen has never himself made any remarks against Dr. Sun directly.

Sun Fo, a former Canton Mayor and only son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, accompanied by his private secretary, S. Y. Wu, passed Hongkong January 8, on his way back to Canton.

January 8, being the birthday of the Queen of Italy and there being an Italian warship in Hongkong harbor, all British warships were dressed and a salute fired in honor of the occasion.

The annual dinner of the Hongkong Oxford and Cambridge Society was held evening of January 8, when a number of Oxanians and Cantabs in Hongkong attended.

Following the examples of Kuomintang Bolshevists who would commit robbery by wearing Red Army badges in Canton, some robbers, posing as water carriers, gained admission to a house in Battery Street, night of January 7, and stole articles to the value of nearly $2,500.

Yong Tong, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Yong King Leong of Honolulu, and Miss To Yan Shiu, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. To Shau Shing, formerly of Honolulu also, were

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married at Hongkong, January 5, when a number of former Honolulu Chinese attended the wedding and the resception and feast followed later in the day. Yong Tong has business connections in Shanghai and departed with his bride for that port January 8.

The four sons of Mr. and Mrs. May Ying Piu, of Sincere Company, Hongkong, married the same day, January 5. Ma Man-chung, eldest, married Miss Wong Oi-chan; Ma Man-kaap, second, Miss Chuck Chin-yuen; Ma Man-hiug, third, Miss Yang Mie-yung; and Ma Man-fai, fourth, Miss Kwok Lai-lin. The ceremony was performed at St. John's Cathedral by Rev. Lee Kau Yan, of St. Paul's Church, assisted by the Rev. V. H. Copley and Rev. Powell.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration at Fatshan, some 30 miles west of Canton, has protested against the proposed establishment of a long distance telephone line between Fatshan and Canton. The reason given is more artificial and economic than of public interest. According to the Fatshan station manager, the telegraph administration possesses sole monopoly of communication and, if there is a telephone line, it should be jointly promoted so as not to affect the income of the telegraph line. For the present, the telegraph line is exceedingly unreliable beause of lack of proper repairing and often subject to military interference.

The municipal authorities in Canton have been thinking of establishing telephone connections between Canton, Fatshan, and Hongkong for some time, and informal negotiations have been opened by the Canton people with agents of the General Electric Company of Hongkong for supplies for the extension of the Canton Telephone Exchange.

Wong Kai Mon and Wong Hong Shing, two Chinese Bolshevists, are asking the Kuomintang regime in Canton to allow them the privilege of collecting war contributions from the many water crafts along the Canton Rivers on a 20 per cent commission basis, they will turn over 80 percent of what they may gather from the bost people to the Red Army. They have asked for the privilege to exact $6 to $200 from each boat according to its size and line of occupation. Small steamers, tow-boats, sailing vessels, theatrical transports, salt junks, and the like will be subjected to payment of $200 war contribution each. According to an estimate, there are more than 52,000 boats of all sizes in Canton harbor alone, and the Kuomintang Bolshevists may be able to force from the people $312,000 to $10,400,000.

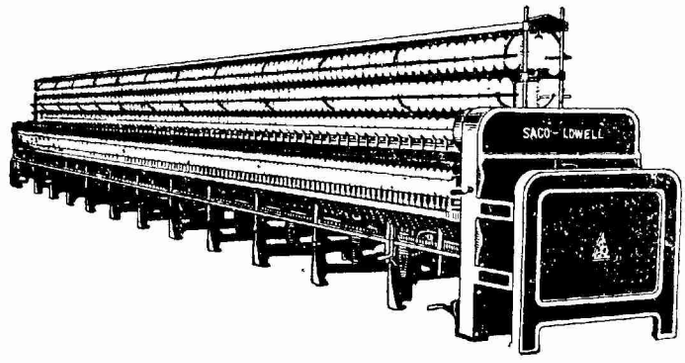
The Red Army in Canton has not seen fit to repeal the recent order to levy a war contribution of 20 cents daily from each ricsha coolie in Canton. According to the ricsha coolies, they have each to pay daily a ricsha rent of 75 cents, a protection fee to head coolie 5 to 10 cents, in addition to special assessments for damage to his ricsha, several times during the month. Moreover a coolie has to spend at least 15 cents each meal and 5 to 10 cents during the noon hours for tea and congee and other refreshments. In the winter, sometimes a cup of hot tea is necessary late in the evening. To demand 20 cents daily from them by the Red Army Headquarter is a hardship to no small extent, they claim. On January 7, the ricsha coolies appealed to the Labor Department of the Kuomintang for relief. Nowadays, it is seldom that a coolie makes $1.50 daily.

After much difficulty the Commissary of Finance of the Kuomintang regime in Canton, with Goo Ying Fung as the chief, has finally succeeded in getting complete control of the stamp revenue department and general use of stamps among the shops and business establishments in districts where the Bolshevists have jurisdiction. But it has not taken it long for the Yunnanese unit of the Red Army to commandeer it. Beginning this 1925 the Yunnanese will get the proceeds of this tax.

Three labor union leaders of Canton and Hongkong, claiming to be spokesmen of the Mechanics Unions of Canton and Hongkong and the Sailors Union of Canton, have issued a long statement repudiating the recent acts of the Workers Conference of the Kuomintang in Canton. The Kuomintang Workers Conference, having but the support of 10 labor unions since the withdrawal of the barbers, tea houses withers, and sailors in steam launches, recently seized 229 cases of cigarettes belonging to the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. while they were being landed on charge of non-payment of stamp duty but really as a retaliation for the dismissal of some employes of factories in Shanghai by the Company. According to a ruling of the Canton authorities as argued by the Company, stamp duty payments are required only at retail sale by small packages and that no violation of law could by charged until it was actually sold in small packages from the counter by retailers. According to this ruling, the cigarettes should have been returned to their owners, but since the seizure, the Kuomintang workers had secretly sold about 30 cases, and this has now brought the Bolshevists into further disrepute.

H.W.

Canton, January 8, 1925.



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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 7. Winston Churchill and French Minister have private conversation on subject of French war debt to Great Britain.——Germany issues vigorous protest to Allies against their decision not to evacuate Cologne.——U. S. Senator Borah in a letter to Committee for Law Enforcement in America strongly expresses his opinion on bootlegging as allowed by other countries which breaks down and violates the laws of U. S., undermining and destroying a great national policy.——U.S. Secretary of War Weeks admits that armament race has developed into air armament race and informs House of Representatives that Army Bill of $16,000,000 is insufficient to maintain adequate air force.

January 8. Dr. Marx forms emergency Cabinet in Berlin with chances of survival slender.——Cold wave in Caucasus causes considerable damage.——A number of joint stock companies, for the first time, are formed exclusively with private capital in Moscow.——Italian Opposition makes strong appeal to country against Fascist domination.——A syndicate headed by Messrs. Morgan and Company purchases $125,000,000 5 percent debenture bonds of American Telegraph and Telephone Company, proceeds to be devoted to granting loans to associated companies.

January 9. Dr. Marx's plan for forming a new Cabinet in Berlin is a failure.——Allied Ministers of Finance meeting at Paris conduct long discussions without results.— U.S. President Coolidge reaffirms that officials testify America leads in destroyers and submarines.

January 10. Conference at Paris in inter-Allied war claims is reported to have reached a satisfactory agreement.——C. E. Hughes resigns as U. S. Secretary of State, to be succeeded by Frank B. Kellogg, resignation to become effective March 4.——Goods from France pour into Germany in anticipation of tariff wall.——Trade between Italy and Germany is facilitated according to a special agreement reached.

January 11. Further reports reveal that all is not well as regards the agreements reached between Allies at Paris Conference Agreement.——German Cabinet deadlock shows no signs of being resolved.

January 12. Secretary of State C. E. Hughes' resignation is interpreted as a new dawn of a political era in U. S. among political observers.——Trade in Great Britain for December shows improvement both on exports and imports.——Reports of an improvement in Anglo-Soviet relations are unconfirmed in London.——An agreement between Great Britain and America for the payment of American army expenses under the Dawes scheme is reached.——Representatives of industry and commerce are appointed to the advisory committee dealing with the use of Great Britain Boxer Indemnity.

Industrial notes

The Yuen En Investment Company has removed its offices from 15 Foochow Road to 7 a The Bund, Shanghai. J. P. Fu is general manager.

The capital of the Shanghai Land Investment Company was recently increased to Tls. 5,850,000. The increase is to be used to develop property already held.

Recently, a Chinese merchant at Samarang, Kwo Chun-yang, proposed to organize a bank with a capital of $100,000,000. The head office is planned to be opened in Shanghai or Peking, and branch offices in all important cities throughout the world. Mr. Kwo is a rich sugar and cotton merchant in Samarang. His scheme is supported by Mr. Sciling, former president of the Bank of Java.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to start a factory in Peking for the poor and unemployed. The institution is to be a private and government undertaking. A sum of $150,000 and the land and premises, valued at $150,000, will represent government shares. Private shares are to be raised among Peking merchants.

According to estimates of the Nantung-Yukao-Haimen Cotton Millowner's Association, based on reports from district agricultural associations, bureaus of industrial promotion and similar organizations, the 1924 cotton crop in the twelve producing provinces of China is 32,534,158 mows, or approximately 5,422,360 acres. The total crop of ginned is estimated at 8,049,093 piculs, or 268,303,100 pounds.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since the opening of the market after the New Year Holidays, the cotton market was rather active, due to the Japanese buying, but when the apathy seemed greatest, the uncertainty which is being felt regarding the "Political Sqabble" in China, and the weakness of Sampin have prevented the broadening of speculation with the result that the advance has been fully recovered. At the close, however, the undertone of the market was firm.

From a legitimate point of view, we hardly think that the time is propitious for any advance of consequence in a commodity such as Chinese Cotton of which there is no likelihood of a famine and which is ruling at a price at which there is every sign of Spinners holding off, as they naturally would in the face of the policy of retrenchment.

With the lights before us, we are not disposed to advocate buying and would rather recommend a waiting policy, and as to speculative operations great caution seems to be more.

Yarn.—During the past week our market bas been quiet and steady with little bus ness transpiring. Prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. From present indications, we look for steady market in the future.

Liverpool, Jan 8. 1925.

Liverpool Market:—

American Middling Spot	....	13.01	Pence
„	Mar.....	12.89	„
„	Oct.....	12.74	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Jan. 8, 1925.

New York Market:—

Mar	....	23.90	Cents
May	.....	24.25	„
July	.....	24.37	„
Oct	.....	23.97	„
Jan	.....	23.50	„
Spot	.....	24.00	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Jan. 8, 1925.

Bombay Market:—

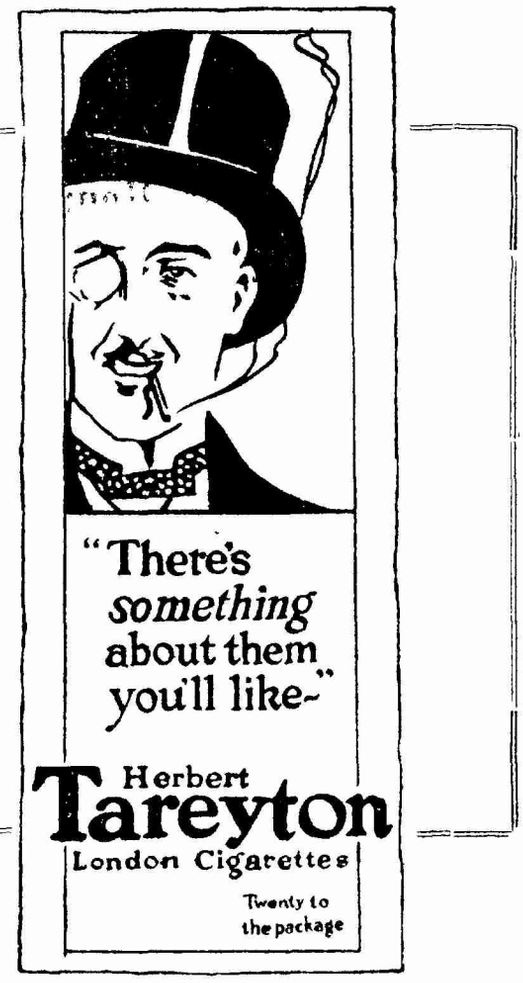
Broach, F. G. April/May	..... Rps.	453	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	..... „	382	„ „
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	..... „	451	„ „

Market:—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	..... Tls.	40.50	
Shanghai, Dec	..... „	39.50	
M-ginned, Dec	..... „	39.75	
Shensi, No. 1 Dec	..... „	41.00	
Ningpo, Spot	..... „	37.50	

Market:—*Steady.*



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New Books and Publications

A Study of Life Ideals

A Comparative Study of Life Ideals; by Yu-Lan Fung, B. A., Ph. D. The Commerical Press, Limited: Shanghai.

Teachers of Philosophy in China have become increasingly conscious of the need of relating the philosophical thought of the West to that of the East. The work done by Dr. Hu Shih and Mr. Liang Chi-chao has been very helpful in making these relationships; and the book under review is another useful step in this direction.

The author's conception of philosophy is not so much that "it is the continually repeated attempt to arrive at a comprehensive and systematic knowledge of the form and connection, the meaning and import of all things," as that it is as Royce put it, "an attempt to give a reasonable account of our own personal attitude toward the more serious business of life."

"Philosophy," he tells us, "is the concrete picture of the ideal life; and a philosopher is one who draws this picture." And again, "philosophy is defined as the ideal, to philosophize may be said to idealize, that is to idealize some feature of the world as we actually experience it, so that it may become the ideal pattern for life as a whole."

Having given us this somewhat pragmatic definition of philosophy, he proceeds to discuss Life Ideals under the following headings:

I. The Idealization of Nature

II. The Idealization of Art

III. The Idealization of the Continuity of Nature and Art and the Good of Activity.

By "nature" he means what is produced by nature. By "art," what is produced by the effort of man.

Under the first heading he discusses some typical idealists: Chuang-Tse, Plato, and Schopenhauer.

Under the second heading he takes up some empiricists and some who believed in human progress, Yang Chu, Mo-Tse, Descartes, Bacon and Fichte.

Under the third heading he attempts to show how a synthesis may be formed between the ideals of these two different groups, and takes as his illustration the philosophies of Confucius, Aristotle, Neo-Confucianism and Hegel. This is perhaps the least satisfactory part of his book, but it is confessedly difficult to reconcile philosophies which teach absolute values with those that make man "the measure of all things," and truth, beauty and goodness only relative.

The book is so suggestive and thoughtful that we regret to find it marred by hasty generalizations, such as, "Progressivism had its origin in man's rebellion against God." It would be nearer the truth to say that Progressivism is largely due to a Christian philosophy that teaches that all things have their origin in God and that there is a purpose in the world movement. One great difference between Greek philosophy and Christian philosophy is that only in the latter do we find the idea of progress.

F. L. H. P.

St. John's University, January 5, 1925.

SHOOT

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SHANGHAI

The Real Woodrow Wilson

The True Story of Woodrow Wilson by David Lawrence, New York: George H. Doran Company.

Woodrow Wilson will hold his place in the history of the Great War, not as one of the greatest figures only, but as the cleanest, and most humanitarian statesman who left no stone unturned to make the world safe for democracy. He was American *one hundred per cent;* but he always thought of the good of humanity and tried his best to arrest the progress of imperialism and militarism. Perhaps the world would have been basking in the sunshine of peace to-day had there been Woodrow Wilsons in England, France, and Italy at the time of the Peace Conference.

Indeed the book under review is one of the most faithful accounts of the career of the great President, throwing a flood of light on many hitherto obsecure points in the career of Wilson. Every detail of the activities of the President in the White House is in this book.

The most interesting part of the book is the chapter on, "The appeal to the people for the League of Nations." The author who is not an over-enthusiastic admirer of Wilson says, "The President did not get the kind of treaty he wanted, but the best he could under the circumstances. He conceded, yielded, demurred and deferred on points that might break of the conference. He placed his hope for correction on the League of Nations and its commissions and councils."

Woodrow Wilson did not like the Shantung arrangement at the Peace Conference, but he was powerless when he saw that Britain and France in order to induce Japan to come into the war had made a bargain which had to be kept. The attitude of Premier Orlando, Balfour, and Clemenceau at the conference was clear, but the Japanese delegates were the mystery of the Conference. They said least and interfered less in what was going on. They were more friendly to the British delegates than to any other.

The author does not share the opinion of those who regard Woodrow Wilson cold and indifferent. The following is a beautiful sketch of the President's personality:—"Stern and impassive, yet emotional; calm and patient, yet quick-tempered and impulsive; forgetful of those who had served him, yet devoted to many who had rendered but minor service.....precise and business like, and yet, upon occasions, illogical without more reason than intuition itself; seclusive, yet a crusader for democracy."

Wilson was perhaps ahead of his time. He sounded a note which though most appropriate was jarring to the ears of the selfish politicians of Europe, who according to Woodrow Wilson did not meet at the Peace Conference to do justice, but to divide the booty. But the time is not far when the world will have to adopt the humanitarian politics of Woodrow Wilson, and his famous fourteen points can not remain forgotten very long. Though the President died without seeing his policy of self-determination realized in the world, but he has conquered the hearts of the peoples of Asia with his lofty idealism.

This book is a literary achievement of a high order, and will dispel many current mis-understandings about Woodrow Wilson. It is likely to be very useful to students of political science as will as to those interested in biographies of great men.

H. P. Shastri

Shanghai, December 30, 1924.

American International Corporation

That the American International Corporation has been skillfully extricated from what was a very difficult position is seen at the price it recently sold, 35 3/8, which was a little more than double the low price of last year, 17 3/8. This difference of 18 point applied to the 490,000 shares of common stock outstanding, means a market appreciation of $8,820,000.

American International Corporation has reported to the New York Stock Exchange for the ten month's period ended October 31, 1924, net income of $464, 817. This figure did not include $73,050 realized on the European Textile Corporation investment and a miscellaneous item of $115 which, added to the $464,817, brought the total up to $537,982.

With the company rapidly getting its financial house in order and especially in view of the recapitalization plan recently adopted overwhelmingly by the stockholders, it would seem as if a resumption of dividends might reasonably be expected in the near future.

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Former British Minister to China on the Opium Question

Sir John Jordan, former British Minister to China, expresses himself on the opium question in China, in the London *Times* of recent date, pointing out a way in which the Powers can properly show a sympathetic attitude toward China. It says:

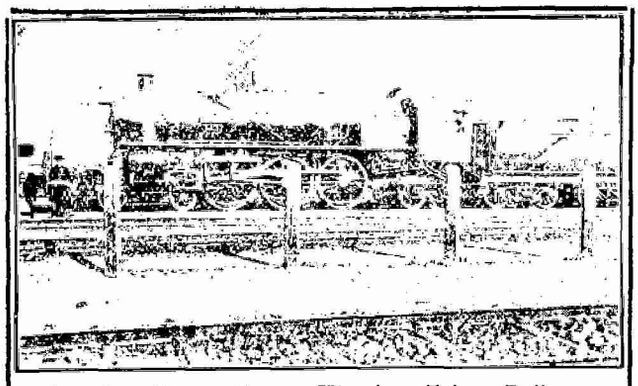
"Sir John presumes that the Opium conference reassembling in Geneva on January 19 will revise the abortive arrangement reached by the First Conference with regard to prepared opium. The worst flaw of that agreement, says the writer, was that it left China entirely out of the picture and only tended to stabilize the existing state of things in the Far Eastern possessions of the Powers.

"This, he declares, was especially unfair to Britain and China as it ignored the splendid work they had done in common during the ten years of opium suppression in China and closed the door to further co-operation of this kind.

"China, Sir John asserts, was the *fons et origo* of the whole opium movement and Chinese action is still the governing factor in the Far Eastern situation. Any new arrangement should include China and, make her jointly responsible with the Powers for the successful solution of the problem.

"The American proposals for a ten-year limit may require to be considerably amplified and made more elastic so as to admit of reduction by graduated stages *pari passu* with the progress of future suppression in China.

"In conclusion Sir John states that these suggestions may seem visionary, but so, he says, where the British and Chinese proposals in 1907, which produced almost unparalleled results and for which the Chinese government and people have never ceased to express deep gratitude to British."—*Reuter.*



American Locomotive on Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
each way

Two Day Trains with Diner
Night Train with Sleeper and Diner

KIAOCHOW-TSINAN
RAILWAY

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UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY US RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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Nearly every abstract thought has its symbol. There's the Palm Branch for Victory; the Anchor for Hope; the Circle for Eternity, etc. Just so—the Trade-mark of the United States Rubber Company has come to be the symbol for "It's good."

All over the world the flint of that thought strikes a spark in the steel of the minds of men—Whenever an article bearing that trade-mark is seen, quick as a flash comes the mental echo "It's good!"

And this isn't just the result of advertising—It's the common effect of a common cause, for the United States Rubber Company's products are good. Learn to know them by the famous "U. S." Trade-mark.

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd.

17 Jinkee Road Shanghai

31-226

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, January 14, 1925

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After rising to 32 9/16d. and 32 7/16d. for ready and forward delivery, the London price of silver is to-day back to last week's closing price for ready 32 3/4d., with forward 1/16d lower at 32 1/4d. The quotation for silver in Bombay has advance but this accounted for to a certain extent by the fall in their exchange, on London to 1/5 3/32d. The official rate for T/T on London is 1/4d. up to 3/2d. and the market ruled generally on a firm side, until to-day, when there are signs of a reaction and we closed easy with notin better than 3/2 1/16d. offering for T/T on London for January, 3/1 1/16d. February a 3/1 7/16d. March.

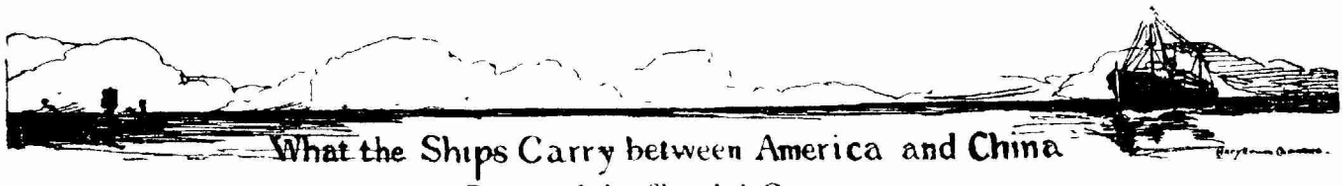
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 68,984,000 an increase of Tls. 5,163,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 39, 00,000 an increase of $ 240,000
Silver Yen, ... Yen. 250,000
Estimated value Tls. 97,261,000 as against Tls. 53,769,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 8	Friday Jan. 9	Saturday Jan. 10	Monday Jan. 12	Tuesday Jan. 13	Wed Jan.
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.479	3/1 1/2	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/2	3/1
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/1 9/16	3/1 9/16	3/1 13/16	3/1 15/16	3/2 1/16	3/1
4m/s ,,	—	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/2	3/2	3/2 1/4	3/2
T/T India	212.146	207 1/4	207	209	209 1/2	210 3/4	211
T/T France	1,391.458	1380	1385	1405	1405	1415	1415
T/T N. Y.	75.156	7- 1/2	74 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 3/4	75
T/T Hong	73.667	74 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74
T/T Japan	51.333	52	51 3/4	51 1/4	51	50 3/4	51
T/T Batavia	188.417	183 1/2	183 1/2	185	185	187	187
T/T Straits	73.292	75 1/4	75 1/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 1/4	74
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/3.792	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/3	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/2	3/3
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3	3/3	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 3/4	3/3
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.167	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 5/8	3/3 7/8	3/3
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1 466 667	1455	1460	1480	1480	1490	1490
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.385	76 3/4	76 3/4	77 1/4	77 3/4	78 1/4	78
4m/s ,, Docs	—	77 1/4	77 1/4	78	78 1/4	78 3/4	78

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan 12	Jan. 13	Jan.
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 15/16	32	32 1/16	32 1/16	32 1/16	32
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 67 3/4	G. $. 67 7/8	G. $. 68 1/2	G. $. 68 3/4	G. $. 69 1/8	G. $.
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 254 10	Tls. 253 20	Tls. 252 10	Tls. 248 10	Tls. 249 20	Tls. 251
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch	111 0	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73.35	73 3625	73.1125	73.20	73.2625	73.4
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	Nil	Nil	1%	Nil	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 89.30
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 476
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 3/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5
,, 4	3 7/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 5/4
,, 6	4%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 2/7



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mile—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Dec. 1.18 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Cleveland, Dec. 10,

To San Francisco:

Silk Pongees, Honan..	Pls.	9.03
,, ,, Shanghai	,,	13,93
Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	76
,, ,, Kiukiang..	,,	49
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	91
Brassware	,,	36
Egg, Whole, Frozen ..	,,	660
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	,,	43
Intestines, Goats', Salted	,,	9
,, Sheep's ,, ..	,,	9
Paper, Cutting.....	,,	140
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	495
Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	12,123

To Los Angeles:

Brassware.....	Ple.	10
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	1,800
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	140

To New Orleans:

Hats Rush	Pcs.	14,400

To Philadelphia:

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	347

To Boston:

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 71..	Pls.	268

To Buffalo

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, other Ports, Bls. 25	Pls.	25

To Chicago:

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	8

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, Other Ports, Bls. 230.....	Pls.	230.00

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 131	Pls.	131.20
White, other Ports, Bls. 20	,,	20.00
Yellow other Ports Bls. 15	Pls.	14.69
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.12
Silk, Pongees, Honan..	,,	27.48
Tea, Black, Shanghai. .	,,	2
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 200	Pls.	247
Brassware.....	,,	11
Bristles.....	,,	150
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	84
Feathers	,,	122
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	26
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	21
Wool, Sheep's	,,	861
Hats, Rush.....	Pcs.	7,200
Skins, Lamb	,,	10,000
,, Goat, Tanned ..	,,	980
,, Marmot	,,	6,880
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	4,800
Carpets.. . .. Hk.	Tls.	10,231

S. S. Slavic Prince, Dec. 15, from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates Plain...	Pls.	676
Dextrine	,,	40
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	500
Lampwick	,,	12
Leadfoil & Tinfoil Mixture	,,	1,115
Packings, Unclassed ..	,,	10
Paper, Coated	,,	1,238
,, Unclassed	,,	54
Soda, Silicate of.....	,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,472
Typewriters	Pcs.	55
Cigars	Mille	24
Cigarettes	,,	37,000
Oil, Lubricating Mineral Galls.		51,234

S. S. Arabia Maru, Dec. 9, from U. S. A.

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary Sawn.....	Sup. ft.	518,344

S. S. Steel Exporter, Dec. 8, from U. S. A.

Iron Pish-plates	Pls.	94
,, Rails	,,	2,706
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	2,326
Wax, Paraffin	,,	665
Oil, Kerosene, in Bulk Galls		108,005
,, ,, ,, Cases	,,	28,630

S. S. Grace Dollar, Dec. 10, from U. S. A.

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary Sawn.....	Sup. ft.	1,048,189
,, Merchantable.....	Sup. ft.	63,786

S. S. West Kader, Dec. 15, from U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	24

Timber:

Softwood. Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	562,999
,, Clear... ,, ,,		46,635
,, Merchantable.....	,, ,,	86,893

S. S Taiyo Maru, Dec, 13,

To San Francisco:

Tea, Black, Hankow ..	Pls.	79
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	,,	25
,, ,, other Ports	,,	5
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	146
Feathers, ...	,,	51
Paper, Waste	,,	884
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	395
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	113
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	1,600

To Baltimore:

Bristles	Pls.	12

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	,,	436

To Boston:

Bristles	,,	91
Cotton Waste	,,	251
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 150	,,	495
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	51

To Norfolk.

Cotton Raw, Bls. 399	,,	1,500

To Chicago:

Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	8
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	1,080

To New York:

Silk. Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 150	Pls.	150.91

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 265.....	Pls.	263.90

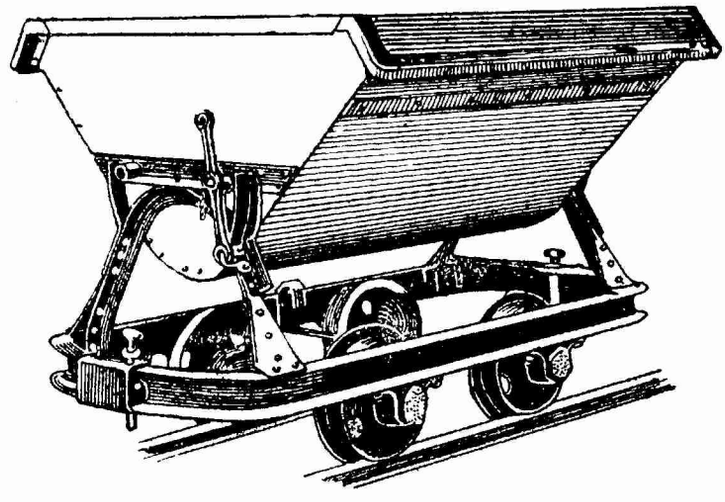
Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10 00
Tea, Black Hankow..	,,	639
,, ,, Kiukiang..	,,	236
,, ,, other Ports	,,	236

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	41
Brassware	,,	17
Cotton Raw, Bls. 75..	,,	290
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	84
Hair, Goat.....	,,	70
Hides, Buffalo.....	,,	137
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	33
Straw Braid, ...	,,	172
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,327
Hats, Rush.....	,,	12,000
Carpets ..... Hk.	Tls.	6,145

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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Peking Manila Iloilo

31-227

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Jan. 12, 1925, Cause No. 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland; on motion to set; assigned.

" 12, " " " 2066, American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chaiet; on motion to set; assigned.

" 12, " " " 2324, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; on receiver's final report; submitted.

" 12, " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; on motion for payment of secured claim; submitted.

" 12, " " " 2540, China Lace & Embroidery Co. v. Commercial Pacific Cable Co.; on motion for plaintiff to furnish names of partners; motion withdrawn.

" 12, " " " 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; on demurrer; submitted.

" 12, " " " 2535, Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. v. American Trading Co.; on demurrer; defendant to submit authorities.

" 12, " " " 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; on marshal's application for approval of sale; submitted.

" 12, " " " 2517, Butland v. Butland; testimony taken of plaintiff; A. Laffler; J. A. Laffler; submitted

" 12, " " " 2532. Burt v. Burt; testimony taken of plaintiff; A. Bowen; W. H. Deelman; submitted

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 8, 1925, Crim. No. 725, U. S. v H. J. Smith and E. Oden; testimony taken of Woo Sih Oen; Wong Ching Yuen; Fong Ah Nyi; E. Oden; continued to Jan. 10th

" 10, " " " 724, U. S. v. F. Johnson; on motion to withdraw complaint; submitted

" 10, " " " 722, U. S. v. R. W. Squires; testimony taken of H. Cadd; W. R. Kinipple; defendant; submitted.

" 10, " " " 725, U. S. v. H. J. Smith and E. Oden; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Jan. 7, 1925, Cause No. 1241, In re estate of Nils J. Friedstrom, deceased; order approving executor's report and authorizing budget for ensuing year.

" 8, " " " 1957, Henry Jory v U. S. Steel Products Co.; order of discontinuance.

" 8, " " " 2534, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. C. H. Webb; judgment for plaintiff.

" 9, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; order allowing, approving, and settling bill of exceptions; order allowing writ of error; order extending time to file record in Circuit Court of Appeals.

" 12, " " " 2532, Burt v. Burt; decree.

" 12, " " " 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; order overruling demurrer.

" 12, " " " 2324, Andersen, Meyer & Co Ltd. v. American Manufacturing Co of China Inc.; order approving receiver's final report and for his discharge.

" 12, " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; order authorizing payment of secured claim.

" 13, " " " 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; order approving sale.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 10, 1925, Crim. No. 724, U. S. v. F. Johnson; defendant discharged.

" 10, " " " 722, U. S. v R. W. Squires; defendant discharged.

" 10, " " " 725, U. S. v. H. J. Smith and E. Oden; defendants discharged.

Assignments for Hearing:

Jan. 21, 1925, Canton Session.

Feb. 17, " 10 am, C. No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office, Inc.

" 18, " 10 am, " " 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody.

" 19, " 10 am, " " 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod.

" 20, " 10 am, " " 1978, W Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland.

" 26, " 10 am, " " 2066, American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chaiet.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Jan. 7, 1925, Cause No. 2402, Mao Tung Products Co. v. H. J. Zimmerman; plea in abatement,

" 7, " " " 2518, Assurance Franco-Asiatique v. Max A. Lorenzen; motion to strike.

" 7, " " " 2534, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. C. H. Webb; answer.

" 7, " " " 2549, Thomas Petersen v. International Bye Products Co. Inc.; appearance of counsel for defendant.

" 7, " " " 2066, American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chaiet; motion to set.

" 7, " " " 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Fearon Daniel & Co. Inc.; oath of receiver.

" 7, " " " 2421, H. Webb v. The China Press Inc.; notice of motion.

" 7, " " " 1957, Henry Jory v. U. S Steel Products Co.; discontinuance.

" 8, " " " 2499, American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; subpoenas duces tecum issued; marshal's return of subpoenas.

" 8, " " " 2422, Wah Foong Tong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; stipulation to withdraw exhibits.

" 8, " " " 2517, Butland v. Butland; notice of motion.

" 8, " " " 2535, Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. v. American Trading Co.; demurrer; motion.

" 9, " " " 2551, Bank of China v. Asia Development Co Ltd.; complaint; summons issued.

" 9, " " " 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland; answer.

" 9, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; assignment of errors; writ of error; citation on writ of error; praecipe for transcript.

" 10, " " " 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; marshal's report of sale and petition for confirmation,

" 10, " " " 2532, Burt v. Burt; motion for judgment by default.

" 12, " " " 2402, Mao Tung Products Co. v. H. J. Zimmerman; motion to dismiss plea in abatement.

" 12, " " " 2538, U. S. v. Nels H. H. Borresen; marshal's return of final commitment.

" 12, " " " 2521, Lam Chee Sheung v. H. L. Decker; complaint; marshal's return of summons; answer.

" 13, " " " 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; answer.

(Before the Commissioner)

Jan. 8, 1925, Crim. No. 725, U. S. v. H. J. Smith and E. Oden; complaint.

" 12, " Civil " 200, Chung Foo Union Bank v. P. N. Wilkins; complaint; summons issued.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2470
HENRY E. MORTON,	Estate No. 562
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry E. Morton, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 3, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARY JANE MORTON,
Executrix,
c/o Haskell & Moss,
2-A, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

January 3, 1925.

In the United States Court for China

HARRIET HOWARD EVANS SWINEHART,	Cause No. 2533
Plaintiff,	Civil No. 961
vs.	SUMMONS
Defendant.	

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

DUDLEY ELMER SWINEHART,

if found within the jurisdiction of this court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Jan. 5, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2524
JEROME JOHN CACCIA,	Estate No. 571.
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Jerome J. Caccia, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 10, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

RACHEL CACCIA,
Executrix,
109, Boone Road
Shanghai, China.

January 10, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2548
ANNIE R. MORTON,	Estate No. 574
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Annie R. Morton, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 10, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MANUELLA DUNCAN MORTON,
Executrix,
c/o Mary Farnham School,
South Gate,
Shanghai, China.

January 10, 1925.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	Temporarily Suspended
Nansiang ... ...d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	
Soochow ... ...d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			
Wusih ... ...d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.17		15.38	19.34	20.36			
Changchow ...d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			
Tanyang ... ...d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					
Chinkiang ...d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					
Nanking ... ...a.	12.00	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					
Pukow ... ...d.													10.00
Hsuchowfu ...d.													19.48
Tsinanfu ... ...d.													5.58
Tientsin Central a.													—
Do. d.													15.12
Tientsin East ... a.													15.42
Do. d.													—
Peking ... ...a.													—

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ...d.													T. P. L. Mail Temporarily Suspended
Tientsin East ... a.													9.35
Do. d.													—
Tientsin Central a.													16.05
Do. d.													16.30
Tsinanfu ... ...d.													6.00
Hsuchowfu ...d.													16.02
Pukow ... ...a.													
Nanking ... ...d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	
Chinkiang ...d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	
Tanyang ... ...d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	
Changchow ...d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	
Wusih ... ...d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	
Soochow ... ...d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.34			20.32		
Nansiang ... ...d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts... ...d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan ... ...d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan... ...d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North ...a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55

													*
Shanghai North ...d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Tientungan... ...d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.46
Kiangwan ... ...d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Woosung Forts... ...a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. *These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars

(Subject to alteration at a moment's notice)

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
		*		*	*			*
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.0[illegible]	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.1[illegible]	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei .....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.3[illegible]	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.0[illegible]*	*9.0[illegible]*	*13.2[illegible]*	*15.30*	*17.1[illegible]*	*18.1[illegible]*	*19.10*
Lunghaw Junction .....arr.	.	*8.2*	*9.2[illegible]*	*13.4[illegible]*	*15.48*	*17.3[illegible]*	*18.3[illegible]*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.1[illegible]	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing .....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	..	22.17
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Fast Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
		*	*		*			*
Zahkou..... d	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah ..... d	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d	*8.17*	*9.2[illegible]*	*11.3[illegible]*	*13.5[illegible]*	*16.07*	*18.4[illegible]*	..	*22.27*
Shanghai South .....a	*8.15*	*9.5[illegible]*	*11.5[illegible]*	*14.10*	*16.26*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .....d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	.	22.22
Siccawei .....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield .....d	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou .....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

Note:—The two Night Express Trains suspend running until further notice. Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.